BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXVI.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1826. [NUMBER 1774.

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the PACKETS are now open at this Office for the reception of Letters, to be transmitted to Greenock by the Ship Clairmont, and will be landed at Cork, which will be closed on Monday the 28th Instant, at 5 o'Clock in the evening.

R. SNOW,
Post Master General.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
25th August 1826.

KEMPT AND Co.

WILL Sell by Public Auction, on this day the 26th Inst.

At 11 A. M. a quantity of Damaged PIECE GOODS, on account of the Underwriters, landed from the DIADEM, Captain COTGRAVE.

Bombay, 26th August 1826.

KEMPT AND CO.

RESPECTFULLY intimate, as the remainder of the consignment of Joe Manton's Double Barrelled Detonating Fowling Pieces, now in their hands, are slightly touched with rust,

They will sell them at reduced rates, for Cash.

Bombay, 25th Aug. 1826.

NOTICE.

MONSIEUR JUSSAN, Supercargo of the French Ship LA MARIE MAGDALEINE, direct from Bordeaux, having arrived at this place on Tuesday last, begs leave to inform the public in general that he has for Sale, the undermentioned Articles, of the first quality, chosen at Bordeaux and Paris according to instructions received from his Agents at this place, viz.

Millinery of all Sorts, of Cotton and Silks, and of newest fashion.
Clarets of the best qualities of all kinds.
Coniac Brandy in Cask and Bottles.
Champaigne Pink and White.
Pickles of all Sorts.
Confectionary Do. also Children's Toys and Fruits &c. &c.

MONSR. JUSSAN begs further to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, that he purposes opening a Shop, on Monday next, in Hummon Street, next door to Mr. Martellys the Watchmaker, where the above Articles may be viewed. As MONSR. JUSSAN'S stay at this place will be very short, he begs to state that his terms of Sale are ready Money, and that the articles once taken away from the Shop are not to be received back.

Bombay, 26th August 1826.

Advertisement.

MR. ERAUNZETTE, Supercargo of the French Ship La Mexico, Captain Villeneuve, from Havre de Grace 22d March last, begs leave to inform the Public, that he will expose for Sale on Monday next, the 28th instant, at the house in Church Lane, next door to Messrs. Lugrin and Co's, the following articles of first quality :—

Millinery, consisting of Ladies' and Children's Dresses.
Silks and Satins,
Ribbons of Sorts,
Lace and Gloves,
Artificial Flowers and Toys.
White and Pink Champaign, Sparkling, and Still Hermitage.
Muscatel, Sauterne, and Sacrima Christo Wine,
Laffitte, Borgone and Chateur Margaux, Claret,
Old Cognac Brandy, and Hollands in Boxes, Liqueurs and Syrups of Sorts.
Confectionary, Brandy and dried Fruits, Pickles and Sauces, Westphalia Hams, Cheese, Sausages, Smoked Beef and Tongues, Glass and Earthen Ware in sets, Plated Ware, Jewellery, Looking Glasses, Porcelain Vases, Pictures, Clocks, French Snuff and Snuff Boxes, Furniture, and many other articles—Terms, Ready Money.

Bombay, 25th August 1826.

TYPES AND PRESSES &c.

OF THE LATE

Bombay Chronicle Office.

TO be Sold by Public Auction, by Messrs. KEMPT AND CO. at their Rooms, on FRIDAY the 15th of September next, the whole of the above, if not previously disposed of.

The articles will be put up in the gross, or in such lots as may suit the convenience of Purchasers. Conditions will be made known at the time of Sale.

Bombay, 26th August 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

On THURSDAY next the 31st Instant,

THE remaining boxes of Persian Garden Seeds, Silver Rose Water bottles, and Snuff boxes, Brass Utensils for Natives, English Starch, Medicine scales, Earthenware, and other articles.

Cadell's Italy, Portuguese Bible, Wilkins' Sanscrit Grammar &c.

Meadows Street, 26th August 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

SPICED SALMON,

IN KITS,
IMPORTED PER DIADEM,
PRICE PER KIT RS. 9.

Meadows Street, 26th August 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A NEAT AIRY

CHARIOT,

NEARLY NEW,

The property of a Gentleman who has left India.

PRICE RS. 2000.

Meadows Street, 26th August 1826.

NOTICE.

LOST, on Sunday evening last, the 20th of August, on the road between Scandal Point and the New Tank called Mah Lutchemy, A BUNCH OF KEYS, among which are several patent ones Should any person have found them, and he will have the kindness to bring them to Lieut. PAYNE, at Back-Bay, he shall, if necessary, be handsomely rewarded for his trouble.

Bombay, 21st August 1826.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર દીધાથી આપીએ છે

તારીખ ૨૦ મી ચાલતા મહીનાની આતવારની રાંજનાં માકાલખમીનાં નવા રશતા કુપર લેપ્રટનેનટ પેન શાફેબની કુચીનો લારો પોતાની પાકીતમાંથી ગાંધા છે તે જે ધનીને હાત આવો હશે તે ધની લેપ્રટનેનટ પેન શાફેબને ફામેશારી જનરેલ ની કારીશમો આવીને આફેર કરશે અથવા લાવી આપશે તે ધનીને ઇનામ મલશે *

તારીખ ૨૧ મી આગાશટ ૧૮૨૬

Advertisement.

MESSRS. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS, as Agents for Messrs PALMER AND CO. of Calcutta, will draw on Messrs. COCKERELL TRAILL AND CO. of London for Sums not less than £500 St. at 1*s.* | 10*d.* at 6 months' Sight.

Bombay, 26th August 1826.

JUST PUBLISHED,

A

CURE FOR THE CHOLERA,

BUT NOT BY ONE OF THE FACULTY.

BY A

B. C. S.

Hic murus aheneus esto
Nil conscire sibi, nullâ pallescere culpâ.

PRICE One Rupee, but to those who take a supply for distribution Rs. 8 per dozen.

The free proceeds to be appropriated to the use of the Scottish Missionary Society.

Copies may be had on application to Mr. JAMES GARRETT, Byculiah—the Rev. JAMES CLOW, Colabah—or Messrs HIGGS and BRIGGS, in the Fort.

Bombay, 26th Aug. 18 6.

PASSAGE TO LONDON,

TO TOUCH
AT THE
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,
THE NEW BRIG

COLUMBINE.

300 TONS,

JAMES TUIT,
COMMANDER,

WILL be dispatched about the end of the month.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 26th August 1826.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

TO TOUCH AT THE
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,
THE NEW SHIP

D I A D E M,

OF 400 TONS,

R. B. Cotgrave Esq. R. N.
COMMANDER,

WILL Sail on or before the 1st September.—Has good accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.

For particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. PATRICK STEWART AND CO.

Bombay, 26th August 1826.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE

TO LIVERPOOL,
THE FINE NEW SHIP

MORRO CASTLE,

J. B. SMITH,
COMMANDER,

BURTHEN 363 TONS A 1.

COPPERED and Copper fastened, sails fast, and has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and will be dispatched for Liverpool towards the end of September.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 26th August 1826.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE NEW SHIP,

OF 600 TONS BURTHEN,

NOW building in Bombay Dock, to be fastened and constructed on Seppings's plan. Will be [illegible] out in December, and sail for L[illegible] on the 1st of February.

ALEXANDER H[illegible]
COMMAND[illegible]

For Passage apply [illegible]
NING, at the Offi[illegible]
BES AND Co,
commodations m[illegible]
Bo[illegible]

FOR FREIGHT

TO MADRAS AND PONDICHERRY,
THE ENGLISH BRIG

THEODORE,

Captain Langlois.

THIS Brig is expected here daily, and will be dispatched for Madras and Pondicherry within fifteen days after arrival. Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 26th August 1826.

Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
(ON ACCOUNT OF THE ESTATE)
AT MHOW, ON THE 1st OCTOBER,
AT 12 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,
(If not previously disposed of by private sale,)
THE CELEBRATED HORSE

BOXKEEPER,

THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE
Lieutenant George Clarke,
12TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

BOXKEEPER is a very handsome Arab of high caste, now in splendid condition, colour a fleabitten grey, stands 14 hands 2 inches, was purchased from the stables of Daddy Santook, at Bombay, in October 1823, then a fresh six year old.

In February 1825, he run at Mhow, and won the Maiden Sweepstakes of Rupees 880, beating three others in fine style, and the Handicap Stakes of the same sum, beating two others, and running the 2d heat (two miles) with 9st. 4lb. in 4m. 6sec.

In February 1826, he won the Whim Plate 870 rupees, the 3d and 4th heats against the well-known horses Firefly and Golightly, and the Subscription Purse of Rupees 900, winning the 2d and 4th heats from Firefly and that first-rate horse Cornet. His best time during these one mile heats carrying 9st. 7lb. was 1m. 5sec.

CONDITION OF SALE.

The Horse will be put to Auction at 12 o'clock on the 1st October 1826, and knocked down to the highest bidder; at which time all proposals that may have been received for him will be opened, and should the person he is knocked down to have offered less than may have been offered in the closed proposals, he will have the option of bidding higher; terms, Cash, or an order.

All proposals to be directed "To the "Adjutant 12th Regiment N. I. Mhow.",

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, of Bombay, Parsee, merchant, has contracted with RUSTOMJEE CAWASJEE Pattel, of the same place, for the purchase of the undermentioned DWELLING HOUSES, GARDEN and Premises, the property of the Pattel family. Any person or persons having claim, right, or interest whatsoever in upon or against the said property, by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, are therefore hereby required to make the same known to the said JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, at his Office in Town, No. 11, Gunbow street, within fourteen, (14) days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be precluded therein, and the purchase money paid off.

Two Dwelling Houses, chunam and stone built, situated in Rampart Row, within the Fort Walls of Bombay, in the neighbourhood of the House of Marvanjee Nowrojee, assessed No. 13 and 14, and at present in the occupation of Mr. J. J. Fernandes, of the Secretary's Office.

One ditto ditto, chunam and stone built, also situated [illegible] between the a[illegible]

between the Gardens of Junardun Purshotum Purbhoo, and Framjee Monackjee Builder.—Dated this 19th day of August 1826.

જાહેર ખબર

માલુમ થાએ જે પારશી જમશેદજી જીજીભાઇ એ પટેલ કુશલજી ઝાવશજી શાથે નીચે લખેલાં ગેકરો તથા વાડી પટેલની ફેમીલીની છે તે વેચાતી લેવાનુ શાદુ છે વાશતે એ મીલકતનો કુપર જે ઘણીનો દર દાવો ગીરવીનો અથવા વારશાનો અથવા કરેજ બીજી તકરારનો દર દાવો કોઇ એ તે આજ દીનથી દીન ૧૪ ની અંદર પારશી જમશેદજી જીજીભાઇને એવીની પેડી નંબર ૧૧ ની ગનબાવનાં મોકોલા મોકલાંતાંકાં આવીને જાહેર કરે અગર એ મુદત મો નહ જાહેર કરશે તો પાછલથી દાવો કરશે તે ચાલશે નહ અને એ વેચાણ નાં નાણાં ચુકાવી આપશે તે મીલકતની વીગત ૨ ગેકર બેએ ચુનાં તથા પથર નાં બાંધેલાં શ્રી મુંબઇનાં કોટની શરીલ કુપર જાં પારશી એકરવાંનજી નવરોજજી જુજે કરાંશીશવાલાનુ ગેકર જે અધે અરદેશ રજી એદલજી શીમા રેકે તેની પડોશ નાં તે કુપર કાપાનો નંબર ૧૩ તથા ૧૪ અને કમાં એ ગેકરમો કરંગી શીનોર કરનાદ શાકરટારી કાશીશવાલો ભાડે રેકે છે *

૧ ગેકર એક ચુનાં તથા પથ નુ બાંધેલુ કોટની શરીલ કુપરનુ કુપર લખેલાં ગેકરોની તથા પારશી બેકરાંમજી નેન ટીનેનનાં ગેકરની વચમેનુ તે કુપર કાપાનો નંબર ૧૨ નુ જેમાં કમાં મી આરલીશ શાકજરની જશકુલકે તે *

૧ વાડી ૧ તે અધે બંગલો તથા બીજાં કાપરાંવાકે તે શાયે શ્રી પરેલ મધની શાકા તારાચંદ મોતીચંદની વાડીની શાંતેની અને પરમુ જનારધન પરશોતમ તથા વાડીઆજી કરાંમજી માણેકજીની વાડીઓની વચમેની *

તારીખ ૧૮ મી આગશટ ૧૮૨૬

NOTICE.

PROBATE of the Will of Captain WILLIAM FLEETWOOD, having been granted to Captain W. G. WHITE, Artillery, all persons Debtors to the Estate of the deceased, are requested to pay the amount due by them forthwith to Messrs. FORBES AND CO., Agents of the Executor, and to whom Creditors of the same are also requested to transmit statements of their several claims without delay.

Bombay, 11th August 1826.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the Will of the late Captain CHARLES SEALY H. C. Marine, having been granted by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury to Lieut. Colonels BENJAMIN WILLIAM DOWDEN SEALY and ADAM HOGG, Executors of the said Deceased, all persons having Claims on, or standing indebted to, the said Estate, are requested to settle the same with Messrs. FORBES and CO., the constituted Attornies of the above named Executors.

Bombay, 19th August 1826.

BOMBAY RACES, 1827.

FIRST DAY,

TUESDAY, 24TH JANUARY 1827.

FIRST RACE.

A CUP, value 100 Guineas, presented by the Masonic Lodge of Bombay for Maiden Horses that have never started upon any Course, *Heats two miles*, weight for age.

[illegible]RACE. [illegible] maiden

FIRST [illegible] 1827.

A COLTS' PLATE [illegible] Rupees 600 from the Fund and Rupees [illegible] each Subscriber, for all Arab Colts, having a Colt's Tooth in their head on the 10th October 1826.—*Heats* 1½ *mile*, weight for age.

Colts producing a Certificate, under the signature of the Stewards of any Race Course, that they had a Colt's Tooth on the above date, will be allowed to run for this Plate, but no other Certificate will be admitted.

SECOND RACE.

A PLATE of Rupees 500 from the Fund, and 5 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses, weight for inches, 14 hands, carrying 8 st. 7 lbs. *Heats* 1½ *mile and a distance.*

THIRD DAY,

TUESDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY 1827.

FIRST RACE.

THE BOMBAY SUBSCRIPTION PLATE of £100 from the Fund and Rupees 100 each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses, weight for age, *Heats two miles.*

SECOND RACE.

A PLATE of Rupees 600 from the Fund, and 5 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses, *Heats two miles*, weight for age and inches, 14 hands and aged, carrying 9 stone.

FOURTH DAY,

FRIDAY, 16TH FEBRUARY 1827.

FIRST RACE.

THE FORBES' STAKES of £100 from the Fund, and 10 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, Arab Horses carrying 9 stone, English Horses 12 lbs. extra,—*Three miles.*

SECOND RACE.

LADIES' AND BACHELORS' PURSE, for all Arab Horses, Rupees ——— and 5 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, 8 st. 7 lbs. *Heats* 2½ *miles.*

FIFTH DAY,

TUESDAY, 21ST FEBRUARY 1827.

FIRST RACE.

A PURSE given by the Dealers of Bombay of Rupees 1,100 for all Arab Horses, *Heats two miles*, 8 st. 5 lbs entrance 100 Rupees, to be added to the purse.

SECOND RACE.

A MATCH between Captain Smith's B. A. H. Escape and Captain Seton's B. A. H. Saladin, 1½ *mile*, weight for inches, 14 hands, carrying 8 st. 7 lbs.

SIXTH DAY,

FRIDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY 1827.

FIRST RACE.

THE MALET STAKES of £100 from the Fund and 10 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses, weight for age, *Three miles.*

SECOND RACE.

THE BOMBAY TURF CUP value 100 Guineas, according to its conditions, Horses carrying 9 stone, *Heats two miles.*

THIRD RACE.

A PLATE for the Beaten Horses of the Season, that have saved their distance, of Rupees 400 from the Fund and 3 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, *Heats two miles*, to be weighted by the Stewards.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleased to publish, for general information, the following Regulations for Mazagon Dock Yard, which are to have effect from the 1st of November next.

REGULATIONS for establishing an effective control over the Boats and Vessels lying up, or landing Cargoes of Timber &c. in the Basins contiguous to the Marine Yard, and for the better preservation of the Public property, and safety of the Mazagon Dock Yard.

ARTICLE 1.—No vessels will be permitted to haul on the hard in the Basin, on either side of the Dock Yard at Mazagon, to lay up for the rainy season, for repairs or for any other purpose whatever, until application has been made at the Office of the Captain of the Yard for permission, when the name of the vessel, owner, and tindal, are to be produced, in order that they may be registered in a book kept for that purpose.

ARTICLE 2d.—No vessel of any description will be allowed to haul within low water mark, for the purpose of discharging a cargo of Timber &c. before previous application has been made, as directed by the 1st Article [illegible] accompanied by a certificate [illegible] Custom Master.

[illegible]—When it may be requisite, [illegible] of the Tides, that vessels [illegible]ore, or float in Timber [illegible] time, intimation must [illegible] of the Captain of the [illegible]g.

[illegible]ion of the Captain [illegible] number of vessels to be laid up, or quantity of Timber deposited in the Basin; who will grant permission to such extent as he may deem expedient, consistent with the public safety, leaving a space for the luggage boats, pattamars &c. belonging to the Honorable Company to lay up when not employed; but it is to be understood, as a general rule, that no private timber, merchant vessels, nor boats, are to lie nearer to the Dock Yard walls than thirty yards.

FEES.

Boats lying up during the rains, (5) Five Rupees per Hundred Candies.

Vessels hauling on the hard, to repair, or for other purposes, for one springs, (1) One Rupee per Hundred Candies, and (2) Two Quarters for every succeeding springs.

Prows, or Cotton Boats, lying up during the rains, to pay (2) Two Rupees.

Smaller Boats, lying up during the Rains, to pay (2) Two Quarters.

Vessels left on the hard the whole year, to pay (8) Eight Rupees per hundred Candies.

Ships or other vessels hauling on shore to break up, to pay (3) Three Rupees per Hundred Candies the timber and lumber, if not cleared away in three months, will be removed by the Captain of the Yard, at the expense of the owner.

Boats landing timber barges to pay (3) Three Rupees per hundred Candies.

Old Boats, Water Tanks, or other lumber, if left on the hard more than two springs (unless belonging to vessels under repairs) to pay One Rupee per month: and if not removed in one year, they will be sold to pay the expense of their removal &c. notice being posted in the neighbourhood, or advertised in the newspaper for three weeks previously.

All vessels or boats hauling on the hard contrary to the Regulations, to pay treble fees, and timber, planks, &c., brought clandestinely into the Basin, or laid nearer the Dock Yard Walls than prescribed by the Regulations, will be advertised, and removed by the Captain of the Yard, at the expense of the owners.

No fires allowed on board any vessels, or boats, when laid up for the rains, nor at any time, when covered with Cadjans, under the penalty of paying treble Fees, and the covering of the boat or vessel being taken away.

All fixed Cadjan covering to be removed by the 15th of October, and not be laid on before the 15th of May of each year.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

D. GREENHILL,
Acting Sec. to Govt

BOMBAY CASTLE,
9th August 1826.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 17TH AUGUST 1826.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 236 of 1826.—An order by Captain Rigby dated Camp Soolhanpoor 15th June 1826 appointing Lieutenant Lloyd of the Native Infantry to perform the duties of Bazar Master to the field detachment under his command is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 18th August 1826.

No. 237 of 1826.—The following correction and adjustment of Rank is made.

24th Regiment N. I.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Lieutenant Frederick Durack to take rank vice W. T. Allen deceased,—Date of rank 2d April 1826.

Lieutenant H. N. Ramsay to take rank vice E. Burgess deceased.—Do. 30th April 1826.

Bombay Castle, 18th August 1826.

No. 238 of 1826.—The following promotion is made.

12th Regiment N. I.

Ensign T. E. Taylor to be Lieutenant vice Clarke deceased.—Do 6th August 1826.

Bombay Castle, 19th August 1826.

No. 239 of 1826.—Captain W. H. Waterfield of the 14th Regiment N. I. is allowed a furlough to Europe, on sick certificate, for three years from the date of his embarkation.

No. 240 of 1826.—Lieut. A. Urquhart of the 2d Regiment Light Cavalry is appointed Interpreter and Extra aide-de-camp to His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Bombay Castle, 22d August 1826.

No. 241 of 1826.—Ensign B. H. Crockett is allowed a furlough to the Brazils, on urgent private affairs, for a period of twelve months, from the date of his embarkation, subject to the orders of the Hon'ble Court of Directors, dated the 5th of February 1819 and published to the army on the 18th of August 1819.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

D. GREENHILL,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR,

If you can spare half a column in your paper, for the insertion of the following account of a morning's sport that we enjoyed in the neighbourhood of this place on the 3d instant, I doubt not that some of your readers will feel a pleasure in perusing it, or at all events a little surprise that "*such a trick*" can be done in such style in such a country as India.

Mr. Fullerton's pack, consisting of four couple of little beauties, was at the usual early hour on its way out, when a promising jackall was observed to go boldly away from the Gravel Pits near the new road beyond Mr. Eden's house. The morning was most favourable, and the dogs "hitting it off" in fine style. We were carried along at our best speed towards the Race Course: this extensive piece of open country we crossed "in no time," and as quickly made through the ploughed land and marshy ground near *Narraindra*. From this we turned, keeping *Washerton* on our left, towards Mougat Common, where, after 30 minutes at our best pace, and without a check, the little dogs ran him to ground: the earths here being large, some delay necessarily took place; at length, however, the jackall finding the spot too hot for him (the dogs having reached his brush under ground), bolted, and with renovated courage, and evidently showing a perfect knowledge of the country, made straight for the extensive woods of Mullikwad. These coverts are such as would astonish the oldest fox-hunter, and puzzle the best and largest pack of fox hounds in England: it is therefore really wonderful that the little cry ran into him, and killed him in the gallant style they did. This was effected in twenty-five minutes, at no moderate pace, from the time of his boltring from the earths; thus making the actual time of running fifty-five minutes.

I beg to remain,
My dear Mr. Editor,
Your's faithfully,
TALLY-HO!!!

Dharwar, August 18th 1826.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

I beg leave, through the medium of your paper, to correct a few inaccuracies in your brother Editor's account of the explosion at the Company's Powder Works, on Friday last. The cause of the accident, he says, "will probably for ever remain a mystery, owing to the guard in charge of the *premises*, having, it is said, been blown up in the *general conflagration*." Now Sir, the fact is, that only four sepoys, who were on duty near the immediate spot when the explosion took place, were blown up, whilst, I am happy to say, the remainder of the guard, (upwards of 40 men) remained uninjured. What is meant by the *general* conflagration, I am at a loss to divine, for of the many buildings belonging to the establishment, one only was set on fire by the explosion. That contained a quantity of charcoal, sulphur, and salt-petre, which two last articles were for the greater part saved by the exertions of the troops, and ultimately removed to a place of perfect safety, whence they may some time emerge in sufficient power to *blow up* an Editor, though your good brother appears to think they were too much damaged to be of use hereafter.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Z.

Bombay, 24th August 1826.

Original Poetry.

WALLACE.

CANT I.—*(Continued from our Paper of August 12.)*

O 'tis merry in the green-wood-bough,
To hear the birds sing sprightly;
And 'tis merry, there to hunt the doe,
When she trippeth lightly.—
'Tis sweet to see the young buds glistening,
With the earliest dew;
'Tis sweet the jocund lay a listening,
'Neath the green-wood-bough;—
But can aught of blithe nature gladden
The heart in tyrant's thrall?
'Tis then her very beauties madden,
And loud for vengeance call—
Then shall a lovely land like this,
Behold her children slav'd,
'Mid scenes where God's own finger-trace
Of grandeur is engrav'd!—
* * * *

Once has the tree cast its leaf to dry,
And sheds forth its fruit again;
Once has the rose lost her beauteous dye,
And once more in the garden lain;
Still beneath the green-wood-bough
Wight Wallace holds his men,
Brave hearts who feel their country's woe,
And long to wreak upon the foe,
Revenge for kindred slain:—

In sooth a goodly train had come,
To hold them in a woodland home;
For the fell English in their ire,
Had put the cotter's shed to fire,
The lord's hall had drencht with blood,
Or left a ruin where it stood;
And thus made foes who might have bow'd,
Ungall'd, beneath the yoke;
As snake, frost-nipt on grassy sod,
Starts into life as soon as trod,
Would sleep did none provoke:

Sworn or to freedom or the grave,
Long had these restless, wish'd to leave
The wild woods, and to raise the blade—
Of vengeance o'er th' invader's head,
When spake Sir John the Græme,
"———Small praise is our's that here we lie,
Like outlaws under forest tree,
When Scotland's rights and libertie
Our sterner mood should claim;
And loth am I, it should be told
Of one who bears my name,
That after hound or deer he strol'd—
In sooth for very shame!"

The smile was on the Wallace' cheek,
The tear stood trembling in his eye,
To hear the youthful chieftain speak
In terms so bold and high.
He caught his hand——"these words of thine,
Avouch thee sprung of noble line,
Nor idly hast thou spoke;
For ere yon golden sun decline
Again into the western brine,
We reach Dumbarton rock;
And he who quits not hawk and bow,
To lay his claymore on the foe,
May never home for him await,
Nor hallow'd joys of wedded state;
None may he have wherein to joy,
May none who love him close his eye,
When death shall lay him low!"—

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Dumbarton, thou art in thy pride,
And others pride in thee—
Thy walls, high perch'd above the Clyde,
With blood, red blood, have oft been dyed,
When war's loud rattle they defied,
'Gainst foreign enemy.
Nor hath aught ere remov'd thy trust
From things like thee the work of dust,
Save wily stratagem.—
The blade of war, is eat by rust,
The shinning helm, and wearer must
Beneath Time's hand wax dim,
But thou art ever in the air,
A mark 'gainst which dark tempests bear,
Yet find thee ay the same.—

Thou hast seen many a banner'd host
Before thee fight, before thee lost;
But ne'er in midnight by thee watch'd,
More daring foe than this.
And ne'er more listless warders catch'd,
At times upon the night-air snatch'd,
The hum of enemies.—
As stealthy as the cat o' wood
Cowrs near the wild duck's brood—
Slowly as comes the light of day,—
Or as the blindman feels his way,
The best and bravest of the land
With ladder and with sword in hand,
Approach thee in array!

Now stand they, breathless, 'gainst the wall,
And should one little pebble fall—
If but one spur-chain in their tread
Upon the wind an echo made,
The bold adventure would be dampt;
And Scotland's bonds the firmer clampt;
But all was silent as the grave,
Unless the warble of Clyde's wave
Upon the rock, an echo gave.—

Now up the ladder steps they mount;
Each pause seems like an age of time,
Where every heart its throb might count,
And every sinew strains to climb.—
Darkness is flung in curtain deep,
Around the too confiding keep,
Not even a warder's call is heard,
Not even a ban-dog's bristle stird,
Jesu Maria, do they sleep,
When foes upon their turrets creep!—
Rough hands awake their drowsy rest,
I trow—and little to their taste;—
For many a forehead's temple cracks,
Beneath the glistening battle-axe,
And many a spirit quitteth clay,
Upon the broadsword's whirlwind-sway.

While summer, like a pettish child,
Wept showers even tho' its sunshine smil'd,
Hast thou ere on some gentle eve
Heard with loud crash the thunder rave,
So sudden, thou might'st think the shake,
Which hill and rock and valleys make,
Loud as that trump whose peal shall bid
The rending tombs throw forth their dead?
If thou hast heard, then, mark me well,
As loud and stern to dreaming ear,
The unexpected war-cry fell,
And magnified by fear.
Seem'd a wild dance of fiends from hell—
Seem'd the wide world's departing knell—
But lo! the Scots are near!
No time is this to prate of dreams,
Aloft the trenching claymore gleams,
A Wallace—now a Græme's the cry,
At every cry a foe lies dead,
Arm'd or unarmed, 'tis one—they die,
The debt of vengeance must be paid,
Each Scot sees home in ruin laid,
And kinsmen, thro' his mental eye,
In their last parting agony.

Now tho' it likes me well to sing,
How blows upon the steel-capring,
How shafts 'gainst gleaming corslets crash,
How sword and mace sweep round and flash;
Yet would the Southron's bed-room plight,
Methinks, ill suit the dainty sight
Of lady fair, and good;
And much I fear me, did I speak
Of it, the sweet rose on her cheek,
Would darken red as blood.

So I had rather leave the strain
To minstrel of a looser vein,—
Until in arms the English dight,
Shew gallant and more seemly sight;
Not that I blame the lay, tho' light,
Which laughing wise can paint such sight,
In caustic terms, and dry—
And oh what boots it to deplore,
Those wild, sweet laics with me are o'er;
So quaint, so arch, so sly!—

But wherefore, wanton, from my song,
When arm'd the Southrons pour along,
For now the alarm o'er hall and hold
Hath ran, how Wallace stout and bold
Has won the strongest tower—
And slowly one by one unroll'd,
The grey skirts of morn's mantle-fold
Upon the Scottish power—
And shame is burning red and high
In Southron cheek and Southron eye
That such a handful should surprise,
And quell a host of enemies.

Stand firm, ye patriots.—ne'er such need
Had ye as now for might of deed,
De Vallence leads the van,
With Butler who hath won his meed,
From simple Harry's simpler reed,
Where blood in rivers ran,
And here was deckt in coat of proof,
A guest below the English roof,
De Longueville the reaver red,
Who that eve had his anchor laid
Upon the Scottish coast;
I wot, he rather it had sway'd
High o'er the dancing wave that play'd,
Where French and Flemish merchants trade—
Where gold is won and lost;
For he, a pirate, rather chose
On galley's deck to meet his foes,
And held red wine or yellow gold,
Or woman's love, fee for the bold—
High chivalry, an empty boast
By wandring harper told.
With him drew up in harness shene,
His mariners who (well I ween)
Had in the English wine tried deep,
Last night in boon companionship,
These press on, (apt a land-man's sleight
With their's, in war, to underrate;)
But soon will scatter as the chaff,
For all their daring and their laugh,
Unused to meet, or rally check
Upon the tam'd red reaver's deck.

But now the men at arms pace on,
With mail-shirts gleaming in the sun,
And they who had seen holy land,
A red cross bore on dexter hand,—
Here and there, their banners shivering,
Here and there, their lances quivering,
Gaily, sternly on they stride,
With high rais'd plume and step of pride.—

Oh! Scots, stand firm—that first bold sweep,
Must many a maid of Scotland weep;
And many a monk the mass must lern;
And many a beauteous widow pale,
Shall wring the hand in passion deep,
Thro' many a Northern vale.—
They stand firm as the oaks that drop
Nought save the leaf on Cheviot's top,
They stand firm as the cliff that braves
On Carrick's shore the storm chaf'd waves,
And round their flanks the English pour,
As breakers past the black rock roar—
Eddying, yielding round the mass,
Which holds so firm, they shrink, they pass,
Blood is running down, in haste,
To golden spur from flowing crest.—
Stand firm, again they rally round,
De Butler bleeding on the ground—
Another charge!—'tis made, 'tis past—
They fly like straw before the blast—
The Scots pursue,—the English reel
'Neath hearty strokes of Scottish steel.
Not so the men of Longueville,
For they from fighting sought the sea,
And in their bark regain'd their glee,
But left their lord in jeopardie—
For he had fallen a lifeless corse,
But for his greaves of Milan plate,
Which Wallace's red claymore met,
And stay'd its matchless force—
Yet doth he stagger, backward borne,
With dinted helm, and plume all torn,
And Wallace's left gauntlet caught
Him falling, quick as lightning flaught—
Tho' temper'd steel, and meant for war,
His visor snapt—both clasp and bar;
With blood his mouth and nostrils spout,—
The reaver to the ground is brought.—

The English fled—the fight was won,
A short time ere 'gan set the sun,
And Wallace bids to stay the brand
From foes, when foes no longer stand.—
Struck by the battle-axe of Ker,
De Butler own'd him prisoner;
But cowardly De Vallence shun'd
The battle, free from scratch or wound,
De Hilton's chain-coat furnish'd proof
That he from fight need not aloof;
And Longueville that day did fight,
So nobly and so like a knight,
That Wallace sent him forth, and free,
As when he landed from the sea,
With this command—that he should bring
These tidings blithe to Franc's king,
And pray his aid for Scotland's throne,
By all the love he bears his own.
And Longueville, (as I've heard say)
Full gladly told those tidings gay,
Because he hoped to gain
By telling them, a pardon free,
For French knight by him slain—
'Tis said they met in battle-plight,
The reaver's here; but where the knight?—

Quick to the beach the pirate hies,
His bugle-note sings to the skies—
The galley's sail half gasps for air,
Yet near she skipped light and free,
As if she waited wind more fair,
Or from the shore some passenger
Who bown'd him for the sea;
But when that bugle's note was heard,
Wide swell'd the sheet adown the yard,
The tackle sung upon the wand,
The course unto the shore inclin'd.—
The boat is forth—the sailors shout,—
Then look'd around, that reaver stout,
As who should say—behold how true
Unto their lord this gallant crew!

END OF CANTO I.

BLIND HARRY.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26TH, 1826.

EXCHANGE

On London 6 mon' at 1 | 9 to 1 | 10
Calcutta..30 days 105 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras, 31 days, par.
A five per cent loan open.

The arrival of the *Moro Castle*, Captain J. B. Smith, from Liverpool the 21st April, enables us to communicate to our readers intelligence, though not in a connected form, up to the middle of that month.

The following is the latest shipping intelligence, as connected with India, which we have noticed in the papers received by the *Moro Castle*.

H. M. Ship *Java*, 56 guns, Captain Wilson, and *Success*, 28, Capt. Stirling, intended for India, were at Portsmouth completing their crews.

The ships advertised for Bombay were, the *Cumbrian*. Capt. Clarkson, and *Recovery*, Capt. Chapman; and for Madras and Calcutta, the *Lady Flora*, *Lady Raffles*, *Providence*, and *Carn-Brae Castle*.

The *James Sibbald*—*Britannia*—*Simpson*—*Hannah* and *Dorothy*, from this port, had reached England. The following ships from Calcutta, are also mentioned as having arrived. The *Coromandel*, *Lady Flora*, *Carn-Brae Castle*, and *Mary*.

Accounts had reached England of our army having taken up a position before Bhurtpore, and of its having succeeded in obtaining possession of the sluice from which the enemy were attempting to fill the ditch. Intelligence had also been received of the interruption of the armistice which had been entered into between our army and that of the Bhurmese, and of the three days' fighting, which terminated in the defeat and flight of the latter. It did not appear, however, that the official accounts had reached England.

It would appear from private communications received in Calcutta from Batavia, that the insurrection in Batavia still continued, and in the attack of a position occupied by the insurgents the Dutch had met with considerable opposition, having lost 2 officers and 16 men killed, and 3 officers and 41 men wounded. The climate had also proved distructive to the European troops, while the reinforcements which had arrived from Europe were very inadequate to the exigencies of the Colonial Government.

We are sorry to state, that one of the warehouses at the Powder Manufactory, containing a great quantity of gunpowder in a state of preparation, blew up on Friday night last. The concussion was felt all over the Island, and several houses, as far as regarded cielings, venetians, lamps, wall-shades, and glass windows, suffered severely, while their inmates were subjected to great temporary alarm. Four of the sepoys on guard, and three men in boats, or in the Mazagon Dock, which is in the immediate neighbourhood, were killed by the explosion. It is quite impossible to account for the ignition of the powder, as all the usual precautions had been taken to prevent people from approaching the manufactory. The loss in materials and buildings, we understand, amounts to 70,000 Rupees.

Most of our [redacted] aware, that some time [redacted] s received from the C[redacted] at Madras and Bombay [redacted] e the regulations of the P[redacted] these two Presidencies with [redacted] already established at Calcutta. They are also, perhaps, generally aware, that about six weeks or two months ago, when the matter was brought before the Supreme Court, that tribunal refused to register the Regulations in question. This decision, which produced but little effect on the apathetic denizens of Bombay, has, if we may judge by the discussions in the newspapers, excited no small sensation in Calcutta. The Bengal Hurkaru is particularly severe on the Bombay Press for the silence which it observed in regard to the decision above alluded to, and it is the observations contained in that paper which have induced us lightly to touch on a subject which we would otherwise perhaps never have adverted to. As to the reason for our silence in particular, we beg to mention in explanation, that we assumed the Editorship of the Courier at a very peculiar period—at a period when the feelings of society were greatly excited, and when many of its members were at variance, on questions which then agitated the public mind, to a degree before unknown. Under such circumstances, it was not unnatural that we should seriously reflect on the part we were to act, and from the beginning we decided that it should be as far as possible an impartial one. We had no person attached to the office in the specific situation of a reporter: we were therefore thrown entirely on the mercy (for our information in respect to legal proceedings) of private individuals, who might belong to the Court or might casually visit it, while the instructions of the proprietors of the paper, recently communicated to the Editor, required, as a most rigid and undeviating rule of conduct, that nothing should be inserted that was likely to give the slightest offence to the Supreme Court. In such a situation, and with recent occurrences fresh in our recollection, it is not at all wonderful that we decided on refraining from giving any report of the proceedings of the Supreme Court. Whether we were right or wrong in this determination, is another question. We have come forward to explain the motives by which we have been influenced, and without making any further defence, are willing to let the public judge of the merits of the case. We are free to confess that it is our duty to furnish our readers with all the interesting matter we are able to obtain, and at the same time we are ready to agree that the proceedings of the Supreme Court is matter of this description; and it has only been withheld from the peculiarity of our situation, as given in the above explanation.

But we are really yet to learn the advantages that are to be derived to the press by the non-registry of the Calcutta Regulation in the Supreme Court here, and which has elicited such a burst of joy from the Hurkaru. Does not the power of transmission on the part of the Government still remain, both the power and the practice of which the very non-registry of the Calcutta Regulation must tend to perpetuate? At this Presidency, as things stand at present, in extreme cases (and such cases may arise in India, even to the conviction of the most liberal-minded), the Government has no other mode of punishment at its option but summary transmission; whereas in Calcutta, should any print indulge in remarks and speculations which the Government consider dangerous, the deprivation of the licence to publish would afford a remedy, at the same time that a punishment would be inflicted, mild in comparison of the one that must be of necessity inflicted here. We will put a case in point, but our readers must recollect that we are writing in Asia, not in Europe. An Editor, for instance, of a paper, either in Bombay or Calcutta, is in the habit of indulging in remarks injurious to the character and Government of some Native Prince in strict terms of friendship and alliance with us. We will suppose that these remarks are regularly translated into a Native paper, which is transmitted, weekly, to the *durbar* of the Chief in question. It is most probable that on the contents being made known to him, he would remonstrate with the British Government on the subject, and that a secretarial letter would soon find its way to the Editor, requesting him to discontinue the offensive strictures. But suppose the Editor continues obstinately to pursue his former course of proceeding, in spite of reiterated warnings, and that the Native Chief (recollect we are in Asia) becomes daily more suspicious, distrustful, and unfriendly, might not our Government find it *absolutely* necessary, by an act of power, at once to remove the cause of offence? We say, a Government in India might be placed in such a situation; but as things are now, how different would be the means employed! If the case we have put happened in Calcutta, all that would be done would be to withdraw the licence to publish, and the proprietor of a paper would probably be able to dispose of his property, without great loss; but if such an occurrence was to take place in Bombay, summary transmission of the offending individual, with all the ruin which it entails, would be, of necessity, the result. But the Hurkaru is not quite intelligible in his language, and his joy gets the better of his good sense. He talks of the gratitude which is due on account of the non-registry of the Calcutta Regulation at this Presidency. We confess we do not understand this language. What would a Judge think of a man who would express his gratitude for his having decided a cause in his favour? or what would that man think of the Judge who would be flattered by the proffered offering? The fact is, to come to a conclusion, the Court of Directors, finding that a particular Regulation had been registered in Calcutta, and finding that that regulation had met with the sanction and support of H. M's. Privy Council, deemed it expedient that a similar regulation should be introduced at the other two Presidencies, not as a temporary, but as a permanent measure, which would place the press at the three Presidencies for the future exactly on the same footing. On being presented for registry in the Supreme Court at this Presidency, and duly considered, it was rejected, but not *unanimously*, as is stated in the Bengal Hurkaru. The principal plea for its rejection, too, will not swell the triumph of that Paper; for it did not, as far as we understand, in any way impugn the decision of Sir Francis McNaghten. As far as we have heard, this plea was, that although the state of the Press at Calcutta might have called for the regulation at the time it was registered *there*, that the state of the press at this Presidency did not render its introduction expedient or necessary *here*. This adoption of local expediency, as affecting the decision of the Supreme Court of Bombay, will also explain to the Calcutta John Bull, that there is not, perhaps, that discrepancy between the opinions of British Judges which he appears to lament, and that though their decisions may be influenced by local peculiarities, their abstract opinions may be still the same.

On the 13th of April, Mr. Abercrombie moved, in the House of Commons, for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the representation of Edinburgh, which was, he stated, in the hands of *thirty-three* voters, the Provost and Town Council, to whom, on almost every question, the inhabitants were opposed. The time of bringing forward the above motion, exhibited considerable tact on the part of the opposition, and the particular subject of discussion must have been, at the time it was brought under consideration, gall and wormwood to some of their opponents. It will be recollected, that only a short time before, Mr. Abercrombie made his motion relative to the state of the elective franchise in Edinburgh, Mr. Canning, in defending his friend Mr. Huskisson, advocated, in a most brilliant harangue, the application of the abstract principles of philosophy to legislation, and deprecated the bigotry of that faction which, he said, considered every approach to more liberal views as an approach to Jacobinical principles. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at, that the Right Honorable Secretary felt a little strange and embarrassed when he was called upon to support, against his inclination, the application of these principles to root out a system so thoroughly opposed to them, as that thirty-three self-elected members of a corporation should, in a country denominated *free*, select the person who was appointed *nominally*, but who ought, according to the abstract philosophy of legislation, *really* to represent in Parliament a hundred and fifty thousand citizens, and these citizens Modern Athenians, to boot. But, however awkwardly he might have felt on the occasion to which we allude, without talking much about abstract principles, he boldly opposed the motion, on the plea that there was quite enough of the leaven of democracy already in Parliament, and that it was of little consequence from what part of the empire it was derived. It would therefore appear, that the liberal part of the present ministry hold the opinion, that the abstract principles of Government may be applied to correct modern errors, but not remove abuses that time has rendered venerable; and that though they may be used to annihilate a one-pound note, they are never to be allowed to interfere with any of those gems which ornament the ministerial cabinet of antiquities, and which have always been preserved by men in office, of whatever party, with a jealous care which has marked that they

have exerted a talismanic effect in upholding Government, (or rather the servants of Government,) far more effectual and lasting than the abstract philosophy of Mr. Canning. We are surprised that Mr. Hume did not speak on the question brought before the House by Mr. Abercrombie, and which was so deeply connected with the rights and independence of the Scottish people; but perhaps if he had gone with his party, he would have been obliged to have uttered doctrines which might not have been quite agreeable to the ears of the provosts, bailies, deacons, and other corporate members of the Burghs which he at present represents. This would have been dangerous on the eve of a General Election. The subjoined is the Parliamentary discussion to which we allude, as it appeared in a weekly paper, but we hope in our next to be able to give a full report from one of the daily papers.

REFORM.—REPRESENTATION OF EDINBURGH.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the representation of Edinburgh, which (he said) was in the hands of thirty-three voters, the Provost and Town Council—to whom, on almost every question, the inhabitants were opposed. Mr. Abercrombie quoted several authorities, and entered upon various statements, which proved that, in Scotland, there was not even, as in England, the *appearance* of a representation of the people. Popular election in that country was altogether unknown, and the most unjustifiable system ever heard of under a free government prevailed throughout.—Mr. W. Dundas opposed the motion, on the ground that it would be a trampling down of chartered rights, that had borne the test of ages and been sanctioned by experience. He said he was an enemy to any change in the present system of representation.—Mr. J. P. Grant supported the motion. In England (he said) there was representation of various kinds; but in Scotland no one was represented. In the counties a man voted without an acre of land, by the possession of a piece of parchment; in the burghs, the little corporations elected whom they pleased, but the people had no share in the proceedings. The interests of the nation called for a change of the system.—Sir G. Clerk opposed the motion, on the ground that if innovation were once begun, no one could tell where it would stop. Scotland had flourished under the present system, and if the motion were granted, the next demand would be that other places should be admitted to a similar privilege, and thus introduce universal suffrage.—Sir R. Ferguson said, the nature of the constitution of that House was, that its members should represent the people. If so, it was clear that those returned by Scotland ought not to sit there, for not one man among them was sent by the people. Such a state of things ought not to be allowed to continue.

Sir F. BURDETT contended that the Scotch system of *representative*, as it was called, was one of the most scandalous and unblushing exclusions of the rights of the people,---one of the most barefaced and corrupt perversions of the public duties of corporations to private ends, which the ingenuity of man could devise. The corruption was most perfect in its kind. It was one entire chrysolite, "*totus teres atque rotundus*," without a flaw or blemish—without one single alloy of good. But talk to the supporters of this system of one evil, and they met you by mentioning the existence of twenty others! Thus one sort of corruption was made the defence for another, or an excuse at least for its continuance. His Honourable Friend pointed out the atrocious system of representation in Edinburgh, and he was immediately told in answer, that of Bath was equally corrupt. So he would admit it was; but was that a reason why the corruption of Edinburgh should be allowed to endure? A portion at least of his Majesty's ministers had lately adopted some liberal measures, which had entitled them to the thanks of the country—and he called upon them to vote for the present motion. Although the administration, as it was called, was like two halves knit in one—separated upon almost all questions of political importance—yet there were those amongst them who were entitled to praise. He had listened with unmixed pleasure lately to the speech of one Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Canning) who had most eloquently described abstract principles of philosophy, and ably defended their application to measures of political government. He asked the Right Hon. Secretary to show the country that he could practically apply those principles of liberal and enlightened policy: such a course was due to his own character and consistency of conduct. Nothing, however, could shake the strong case before the House; and if ministers refused to grant the motion, the whole empire would at least see what was to be expected from their sense of justice.—Lord Hamilton supported the motion.—The Lord Advocate opposed it, and eulogized the electors of Edinburgh, who ought not, he said, to be singled out as victims for reform.

Mr. CANNING said, he had always been, and yet was opposed to Parliamentary Reform. He thought it was neither necessary nor expedient; he saw nothing in the representative system which required redress; and even if he could have discovered any thing which called for amendment, he saw no means of effecting such amendment, without introducing into the system far greater evils. He should have been glad to have found an infusion of the popular spirit in the representative system of Scotland, though he did not miss it, as there was a sufficiency of it in the Parliament of the United Kingdom. Scotland, too, had advanced in prosperity under the present system in a more rapid manner than England. The present motion went to disfranchise a body of individuals, not for their misconduct, but for the paucity of their numbers---and he should give it his most strenuous opposition.

Mr. HOBHOUSE said, that the reformers had, over and over again, been called on to abstain from general invective, and to point out a specific case of abuse. They had now pointed out a gross case. Could there, indeed, be a grosser abuse, than that 33 electors should return a man who had no feeling in common with those who were styled his constituents, and who formed the most enlightened community in the British empire? They might call such a system by what name they pleased-- but sure he was, that they could never correctly call it *representation*. He denied that the system "worked well." That system could not work well, which placed the member for Edinburgh in direct variance with the great majority of those who were misnamed his constituents, and of which loud complaints came from all parts of Scotland.—He was sorry to see that the Right Honourable Secretary was so decided an enemy to reform: it was one of the greatest evils that could befal the country; for, with the power he now possessed, he might rescue the people from the bondage in which they were placed, yes, Egyptian bondage; for such it was, to be restrained in all our aspirations after freedom by a representative system which did *not* represent us. He had little doubt but that a time would come when the Right Honourable Gentleman [illegible] not made common cause with [illegible]

Mr. ABERCROMBIE [illegible] reply to the assertions of his opponents, concluded:--- When it should go forth [illegible] they were to have no redress, either [illegible] a part of their grievances, he could not pronounce what the people of Scotland would do. [illegible] them, not for him, to decide. They would consider whether they would present petitions for themselves alone in future, or whether they would combine their efforts with those of the English reformers. But, on whatever plan they might determine, of one thing he was sure---and that was, that the spirit of reform would never subside till redress was granted, and that the observations of that night would make reformers of thousands who were not reformers before!

On a division, the motion was negatived by a majority of 122 to 97.

The Calcutta Government Gazette of the 31st July, furnishes the following details relative to the state of affairs at Rangoon, and our newly-established settlement at Amherst town.

"By the late arrivals from Rangoon, Letters have been received up to the 2d July, at which time every thing continued perfectly quiet and satisfactory. A considerable portion of the instalment had arrived, and was in progress of transfer: between 80 and 90,000 rupees a day were delivered, but the Burmese seem to be desirous of protracting the payment in order to delay the departure of the British, until they can receive reinforcements from Ava, sufficient to obviate all apprehension of the Peguers. Dr. Price had reached Ava, where Mr. Crawfurd was anxiously expected.

"Advices from Amherst Town, describe it as rapidly filling with people---the Troops there were in excellent health.

"It is expected to become the principal Mart for the Teak from Tongo, which yield the best Mast Pieces, but the ceded portion of Martaban affords, it has been ascertained, abundance of Teak, of a good quality. Its productiveness in Rice, has been put to the proof, as notwithstanding the monsoon, Chinese Junks have been busily engaged in the importation of that grain, for the consumption of Rangoon."

ARRIVALS.—Ensign P. K. Skinner, 11th Regt. N. I.

Lieutenant G. J. Mant, 19th Regt. N. I.

DEPARTURE.—Captain J. Molesworth, Assistant Commissary General.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—August 19th French Ship Mexico, Captain J. Villeneueve, from Havre de Grace 22d March.

21st Ship Moro Castle, Captain John B. Smith, from Liverpool 21st April.

22d French Ship Marie Magdeleine, Captain Bourde Villeaubert, from Bordeaux, left 1st May 1826.

Do. Brig Sarah, Captain Peter Meline, from Mauritius 2d August.

Passengers per Ship Moro Castle:—The Rev. and Mrs. Gray, and Mr. Skinner.

Passenger per Ship Marie Magdeleine:—Mr. J. Jussan.

DEPARTURES.—August 20th Ship Charles Forbes, Captain Thomas Brydon, to China.

22d Guicawar Ship Annaud Pursaud, Captain Paul Thissille, to Malay Coast.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—August 5, H. C. Ship Ernaad, Captain A. Corstorphan, from Rangoon the 2d July.

H. C. Cruizer Investigator, Captain Lloyd, from Rangoon the 13th July.

DEPARTURES.—August 5, Ship Nearchus, Captain R. Cornfoot, for Padang.

Do. Brig Ann, Captain A. Kern, for Columbo.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—July 27. H C. Ship Dunira, M. Hamilton, from London, and Cork 3d April.

Do. Ship Claudine, R. Christie, from Madras 23d June and Rangoon 3d July.

Do, Ship Indian Oak, J. Reid, from ditto 2d ditto.

Do. 28th Ship Colonist, J. H. Kayer, from Batavia 30th June.

Do. Ship Lord Amherst, Edward Hughes, from Rangoon 24th June.

Do. Ship Gilmore, R. L. Lawes, from Rangoon 6th June.

Do. Ship Almorah, M. A. Thomas, from Rangoon 28th May and Masulipatam 19th July.

Do. Ship Moira, J. O'Brien, from Rangoon 5th July.

Do. Ship Ganges, E. M. Boultbee, from Rangoon 4th July.

Do. Brig Caroline, H. W. Quick, from Amherst Island 9th July and Cheduba 14th July.

Do. 29th Ship Euphrates, G. Scott, from London 1st March and Madras 19th July.

Do. Ship Earl Kellie, R. Edwards, from Rangoon 7th July.

August 2d Brig Sir Francis Macnaghten, J. Pearson, from Batavia 22d June and Penang 7th July.

Do. H. C. Armed Brig Trusty, J. Boyce, with the H. C, Gun Pinnace Ospray, from Chittagong 26th June.

Passengers per H. C. Ship Dunira, from London:—Mr. Sanders, Artillery Cadet; Messrs. Gwatkin, Rind, Hutton, A. DeFountaine, and J. DeFountine, Infantry Cade's. Returning to India; —Messrs. John and William McArthur; and Mr. Rose.

Passengers, &c. by the following Ships. Per Gilmore:—Capt. Boyd.

Per Lord Amherst:—Lieut. Manwaring, Commanding Detach. Invalids, H. M. 87th Regt.; Qr. Mr. Carr, ditto; and 22 European Invalids, ditto; Mr. Hardy Adams, late Commander of the Satellite; 16 Lascars of ditto, 200 Commissariat Coolies, and 52 Magazine Lascars.

Per Moira:—Lieut. Col. F. Tidy, 14th Foot; Capt. F. Garstin, Engineer Dept; Capt. P. W. Grant, and Lieut. B Blackwell, Survey Dept.; Capt. C. W. West, Country Service; Mr. J. J. Lindner; Conductor W. Stewart; Apothecary Robt. Gheer; Rustomjee Byramjee, his wife and 2 Children; 206 Musselmen and 115 Hindoos; 61 Natives, 1 Gunner, 1 Carpenter and 6 Seacunnies.

Per Ganges:—Capt. Fiddes, Depy. Comy. Genl.; Capt. Kenelly, and Ensign Hutchins, H. M. 87th Regt; 12 Native Servants.

Per Brig Caroline, from Amherst Island, on Sick Certificate:—Lieut E. Jackson, 68th Regt. N. I.; Assistant Surgeon C. Hoffleur; Ensign W. C. Hicks, 67th N. I; Mr G. Bellum, Commissariat Dept.; Mr. W. Warburton.

From Cheduba, on Sick Certificate:—Serjeant Major C. Stowell, and 5 Serjeants of the 2d European Regiment, 7 Havildars, 6 Native Followers, and 9 Native Servants.

Per Ship Euphrates, from London.—Mrs. Grant; Charles Newton, Esq; Mr. Grant, Mr. Chapman, and Mr. Turnell, Assistant Surgeons.

Per Brig Sir Francis Macnaghten, from Singapore:—A. Moore, Esq. B. Civil Service; Capt. Humfrays, B. N. Infantry.

DEPARTURES.—July 26th Ships Golconda, C. C. Clarke, and Abgarris, W. Smith, for China via Singapore.

29th Ship Edward Brightman, J. W. Phillips, for Singapore and China.

30th Ship Amid Bux, T. Streeter, for Madras.

31st Ship Runnymede, C. Kemp, for Bombay.

Passengers per Ship Runnymede, for Bombay:—Colonel T. Wilson; Captain Wainwright; Lieutenants Greene, Clark, Pilcher, Richardson, and Boscawen; Surgeon S. A. Leggett; Gunner T. Barker; ten Officers of the Bombay Subordinate Medical Department, and twenty-four Sepoys.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On Thursday the 17th August, at St. Mary's Church Poona, by the Rev. A. Goode, Lieut. Thomas Ridout 6th Regt. N. I. to Miss Tighe, 4th daughter of the late Thomas Tighe Esq. of Tuam, in the County of Galway, Ireland.

BIRTH.—At Penang, on the 28th of June last, the Lady of A. J. Kerr Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At Rajkote, on the 5th August, Lieutenant Balmanno, of the 2d Regiment Light Cavalry, much regretted

At Poonah, on the 14th instant, Shelto James, aged seven months and sixteen days, third son of Charles Ducat, Esq. M D Civil Surgeon.

On the 24th instant, Mrs Serafina de Cruz, of childbirth, aged 36 years, leaving a most disconsolate husband, four young children, and a great circle of friends and relatives to bewail their irreparable loss. No lengthened eulogium is necessary to record the merits and virtues the deceased possessed—they are so deeply imprinted in the hearts of those most dear to her, who feel deeply the value of the noble and high qualities which adorned her, to require any other testimony of their worth than their own sincere and unfeigned sorrow.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—On the 29th July, Mr. R. Green, Medical Department, to Miss F. Dashwood, eldest daughter of the late Captain R. Dashwood of His Majesty's 80th Regt. of Foot.

On the 31st July last, Mr. John Piellow, to Aurora, the eldest daughter of Mr. John Cabau, senior.

At Tranquibar, on the 31st July, Miss Augusta Maria, eldest daughter of the late Captain Frederick Wickade, of the Danish Service, to Captain Plowden, of the 20th Regt. N. I.

At Trichinopoly, on the 2d August, Lieutenant C. H Græme, of the 5th Regiment Light Cavalry, to Sarah, second daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Robert Brice, of the Mad. Est.

On the 7th Aug., Captain Francis Franklin Whinyates, of the Horse Brigade, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of John Campbell, Esq. of Ormidale, Argyleshire.

BIRTHS.—At Belgaum, on the 23d June, the Lady of Captain Poulton, 5th Regt. N. I of a Son.

At Arcot, on the 2d of August, the Lady of Captain Purton, Engineers, of a Daughter.

At Bellary, on the 2d Aug., Mrs. Charles Sharlice, of a Daughter.

At Chittoor, on the 6th Aug., the Lady of W. Harrington, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

At Kilpauk, on the 7th Aug., Mr. Charles Phillip Gordon, of a Daughter.

In Moor-street, on the 10th Aug. Mrs. Parr, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Nundy Cantonment, Amherst, on the 30th April, Lieut. G. Hart, of the 36th Regt. N. I. much regretted.

At Palaveram, on the 16th July, Mrs. P. Vernon, relict of the late Lieut. Colonel J. R. Vernon, of the H. C. Service, on the Madras Establishment, sincerely regretted by her relatives and friends

At Arnee, on the 25th July, Lieut. Colonel Swayne, Commanding Arnee, aged 41 years.

At Coringa, on the 30th July after a few hours illness, Captain Joaquim Correya, of the Ship Euphemina, much regretted.

At Madras, on the 8th Aug., Ann, the wife of Serjeant William Taylor, of the Carnatic Ordnance Artificers, aged 21 years.

On Thursday the 10th Aug., Henrietta Jane, the infant daughter of Mr. H. Blacker, aged 11 months and 24 days.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At the Delhee Residency, on the 13th July, Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Miss Browne, eldest Daughter of John Browne, Esq. Superintending Surgeon.

At Calcutta, on the 18th July, Mr. Valentine Gottleib, to Miss Elizabeth Grogan.

At Berhampore, on the 24th July, George James Taylor, Esq. of the H. C's. Civil Service to Harriet, Daughter of the late Henry Christopher, Esq.

At Calcutta, on the 28th July, John Thomas Feilde, Esq. to Miss Arabella Nash.

At Calcutta, on the 29th July, Mr. Joseph Arratoon Camell, to Miss Ann Gregory Thorose.

BIRTHS.—At Cottayam, on the 29th June, Mrs. Fenn, of a Son.

At Almorah, on the 5th July, the Lady of Captain J. S. Jones. 5th N. I. of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 24th July, the Lady of Edward S. Ellis, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 27th July, the Wife of Mr. C. Boyce, of the H. C's. Marine, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 28th July, the Lady of Major Streatfield, H. M's. 87th Regt. of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 28th July, the Lady of John Drew, Esq. Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Berhampore, on the 28th July, the Lady of the Reverend H. R. Shepherd, District Chaplain, of a Daughter.

DEATES.—At Sea, on the 6th June, while proceeding from Akyab to Chittagong, for the benefit of health, Mr. Sub-Conductor William Beattie, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department, aged 38 years.

At Sea, on the 8th July, Captain R. Garrick, of the Ship Bengal Merchant.

At Boolunshehur, on the 8th July, aged 25 years Edward Bradford, Esq. of the Civil Service.

At Allahabad, on the 19th July, after a few hours illness, William, 5th Son of Captain Furlby, Agent for Gunpowder, aged 2 years and 12 days.

At Calcutta, on the 6th July, Mrs. Louisa Harding, relict of the late T. B Harding, Esq

At Berhampore, on the 21st July, George Richardson, Esq. of the Civil Service, Commercial Resident at Rungpore.

At Ranpore, Bowleah, on the 21st July, Alexander Falconer, Esq. of Belinaberry.

At Chandernagore, on the 24th July, Mrs. J. L. Vaughan, Wife of C. M. Vaughan, Esq aged 23 years.

At Calcutta, on the 28th July, at the General Hospital, Mr. Joseph Long, second Son of Mrs. Mary Long, aged 17 years and 23 days

At Calcutta, on the 29th July, Robert Haly, Esq. owner of the Ship Arethusa, aged 54 years.

At Calcutta, on the 31st July, Mr. G. Grimwood, of the Honorable Company's Bengal Marine, aged 24 years, 1 month and 25 days.

At the New Anchorage, on board the Honorable Company's Ship Macqueen, Mrs. C. R. Macleod, aged 24 years and 25 days.

At Jamaica, Major William Steuart, H. M. 91st Foot, first Son of the late Lieutenant W. Steuart, Bengal Establishment, and of the Hydrabad Residency.

On the 1st Aug. William Lloyd Gibbons, Esq Librarian to the Society, and in charge of the Apartments.

Madras Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1826.

Six per Cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....28¼ *Premium.*

At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.....26½ *Premium.*

Five per Cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees..... 1¾ *Premium.*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees..... 3⅜ *Discount.*

His Majesty's 41st Regiment is under orders to march on Monday morning next for Bellary, to relieve the 46th, which is to take the place of the 30th at Hyderabad.

The 30th is under orders to come down to the Presidency to be drafted, previous to embarkation for England at the end of the year.

The 98th Regiment will remain in garrison at Fort St. George.

[*Mad. Cou. August* 8.

Letters of the 5th instant, from the Camp of *The Honorable* THE GOVERNOR at Papanatchy state, that they hoped to reach Tanjore next day: but this was rather uncertain as two unfordable branches of the Cauvery were to be crossed—the River was quite full, and some hinderance had been experieuced at the branches already crossed. The Camp was quite healthy. It was expected that THE GOVERNOR would remain four or five days at Tanjore.

[*Gov. Gaz. August* 10.

The only arrival since our last report has been the H. C. Cruizer *Investigator*, Captain Lloyd, from Rangoon the 13th ultimo.

Passengers Per Investigator.—Lieutenants Sandford, Etherton, and Mesitre--- and a part of the 22d Regt. N. I.---This detachment was on board of the Transport Glenelg, which, we learn, put back into Rangoon in a leaky state, and in consequence were transshipped to the Investigator and Hastings.

Accounts have also reached us of the arrival at Coringa of the Transport William Money from Rangoon, with a detachment of Cavalry and Infantry bound for this port.

Accounts from Vizagapatam, state the arrival there of the Transports Alexander and Thetis,---the former on the 27th ultimo, and the latter on the 2d Instant, with the right and left wings of the 34th Regiment.

The Investigator, it is expected, will sail this day for Masulipatam, with Troops. The Ernaad, will return to Rangoon with all possible dispatch.

The Schooner Fly, is reported to sail on Sunday for the Northern Ports---as also the French Brig Le Bon Pere.

The H. C. Ship Marquis of Huntly is expected to take her departure for Penang and China in the course of to-morrow.---The convicts ordered for transportation to Prince of Wales' Island embarked on her yesterday morning.

The H. C. Ship Dunira, from Cork the 3d April, reached the Bengal River on the 27th ultimo.

The Assembly on Monday last was, it appears, most fashionably and numerously attended, and the dancing kept up to a very late hour.

[*Mad. Gaz. August* 12.

Calcutta Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	Rs.	As.	5th August, 1826.	Rs.	As.	SELL.
Prem.	27	12	Remittable Loan at 6 P. Ct.	26	12	Prem.
Disct.	1	0	Five Per Cent Loan.....	1	8	Ditto
At par	0	0	New 5 per Cent Loan,....	0	4	Dist..

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1826.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

BUY. COURSE OF EXCHANGE. [SELL.
2 a 0 On London 6 Months sight. per Sa. Rs. 2 ½ a 2 1
Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs. 98
Madras ditto. 92 a 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.
BANK SHARES—Premium 5500 to 5600.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.
Discount on Private Bills..... 7 0 per Cent.
Ditto on Government Bills..... 5 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit..... 7 0

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 20TH JULY, 1826.

Mr. R. Torrens, to be Assistant to the Collector and the Salt Agent of the 24-Pergunnahs.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 13TH JULY, 1826.

The Reverend Robert Ewing, A. B. District Chaplain at Dum Dum.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 24th July, 1826.

At an European General Court Martial assimbled at Ackeyab, on Friday the 12th day of May 1826, of which Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay, of the Regiment of Artillery, is presedent, Mr. Assistant Apothecary James Hamilton, attached to the South Eastern Division of Artillery, was arraigned on the following charges; viz.

1st.—"Infamous and highly disgraceful conduct, in having, during the month of December 1825, frequently appeared in the Hospital of the European Artillery at Arracan, in a state of intoxication, and distributed medicine to the sick, while thus incapacitated from the exercise of that caution and attention indispensably necessary to the performance of so delicate a duty.

2d.—"Having at various times during the months of December 1825, and January 1826, whilst under the influence of liquor, wantonly and cruelly beaten many of the Hospital and other servants, especially Bolakee, Hospital Cook, and Ghoolam Hoossien, Hospital bheestee, both of whom were in consequence disabled from the performance of their duties for many days.

3.—"Having, on or about the 16th of February last, between the hours of 4 and 8 P. M. (although at the time under arrest for the offences specified in the 1st and 2d charges) entered the house of Meafew, Subadar of the Mugh Levy, and wantonly struck him with a cane or stick.

4th—"Having, on the night of the same day, between the hours of 1 and 12, again entered the house of the aforesaid Meafew, Subadar of the Mugh Levy, accompaneid by a party of about 20 or 30 disorderly Mughs and others, and abetted in breaking open a box the property of the said Meafew Subadar, and taking therefrom the whole of the contents, consisting of about 230 Rupees in cash, 9 silk dresses, and several other articles of wearing apparel."

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:

Finding.—"The Court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence which has been adduced on the part of the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, are of opinion, that with regard to the 1st charge, he is guilty of being frequently intoxicated in Hospital, but acquit him of the remainder of the charge.

"That he is guilty of the 2d charge, with the exception of the words 'both of whom were in consequence disabled from the performance of their duties for many days.'

"That he is guilty of the 3d charge, with the exception of the words 'altho' at the time under arrest for the offence, specified in the 1st and 2d charges' no evidence of this part having been adduced.

"That he is guilty of the 4th charge.

Sentence.—"The Court, having found the prisoner guilty of so much of the 1st, 2d and 3d charges, and of the whole of the 4th charge, do Sentence him, Mr. Assistant Apothecary James Hamilton, to be discharged from Honorable Company's Service."

Confirmed,

(Signed) COMBERMERE, *General*,
Commander in Chief.

Remarks by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief.

The Commander in Chief would have ordered the revision of the proceedings of this Court Martial had it been practicable to re-assemble the Members, it being evident, that the Court did not take into their consideration that the 4 charge of which Assistant Apothecary Hamilton was found guilty, was a positive case of felony, and consequently ought to have been punished by a separate sentence adequate to that Crime and in conformity with the Common Law of England, a sentence which the Court was fully competent to have awarded.

The Court Martial is dissolved.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

W. L. WATSON, *Adjt. Genl. of the Army.*

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 28th July, 1826.

At a General Court Martial, held at Secunderabad, on the 26th day of May, 1826, and continued by adjournments to the 31st of the same month, Private Arthur McCannab, of His Majesty's 30th Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges, viz.

Charge 1st—"For deserting from his Regiment at Secunderabad, on or about the 16th February, 1826, and remaining absent without leave, until he was brought back a prisoner to Secunderabad, by a guard of the 37th Regiment N. I. on the morning of the 29th April, 1826, after having been apprehended at Masulipatam on the 5th March, 1826."

2d—"For making away with six rounds of ball ammunition, bayonet, scabbard, side belt, and breast palate."

3d. "For making away with the following articles of regimental necessaries, viz. two white shirts, one pair of duty trowsers, one pair of grey cloth trowsers, one round jacket, and two fatigue suits."

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:

Finding.—"The Court on weighing the evidence brought before it finds the prisoner, Arthur McCannab, Private, H. M. Regiment, guilty of the 1st charge."

"The Court finds the prisoner guilty of the 2d Charge."

"The Court finds the prisoner guilty of the 3d charge."

Sentence.—"The Court having found the prisoner guilty of the charges exhibited against him, does by virtue of the Articles of War, sentence him, Authur McCannab, Private, H. M. 30th Regiment, to suffer solitary confinement, for the space of six months, in such place, and to commence at such time, as His Excellency the Commander in Chief may be pleased to direct, and to be marked on the left side, two inches below the armpit, with the letter D., such letter not to be less than half an inch long, and to be marked upon the skin, with some ink or gunpowder, or other preparation so as to be visible and conspicuous, and not liable to be obliterated; and the Court does further adjudge the prisoner to forfeit all benefit or advantage as to increase of pay, or as to pension or discharge, which might otherwise have accrued to him from the length of his service, and also to make good the loss of the articles made away with, at the regulated or usual rates, and by weekly stoppages not exceeding half of his pay."

Approved and Confirmed,

(Signed) G. T. WALKER. *Lieut, Gen.*

"The sentence awarded to the prisoner, Private Arthur McCannab, will be carried into effect at Secunderabad, and he will be committed to one of the cells at that station.—The period of confinement to be calculated from the 31st May, the day on which sentence was passed."

The foregoing Order is to be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every Regiment in His Majesty's Service in India

By Order of the Commander in Chief,

A. MACDONALD,
Adjt. Gen. H. M's. Forces in India.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS, ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 17th July, 1826.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The leave of absence granted to Brevet Captain Lieutenant Lovelace, of the 16th Dragoons, in General Orders of the 6th February last, No. 3373, is to have retrospective effect from the date of that officer's quitting his Corps, in progress to Calcutta, and thence to Europe for the purpose of retiring to half pay.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frith's Regimental Order of the 8th instant, appointing Brevet-Captain Campbell, Interpreter to His Majesty's 30th Regiment, during its progress from Berhampore to Cawnpore, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence for the periods specified:

11th Light Dragoons—Major Smith, for three and a half months from the date of his quitting his corps, to proceed to Calcutta, and thence to England for two years, from the date of embarkation, on private affairs.

10th Hussars, attached to the 16th Lancers—Lieutenant Osborne, for six months from the 1st instant, with permission to proceed to the Presidency, on private affairs.

13th Light Infantry—Captain Tronson, to England for two years, from date of embarkation, on medical certificate.

41st Regiment—Lieutenant Bedingfield, to England for two years, from date of embarkation, on medical certificate.

44th Regiment---Major Shelton, from the 16th instant, to remain at Calcutta, until required to embark with the detachment of recruits for his corps from Chinsurah.

44th Regiment.---Captain Evans, for three months, from the 1st August, to proceed to Commercolly, on private affairs.

The leave of absence granted by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir T. Bradford, to Ensign Westly, Queen's Royals, to proceed to England, on medical certificate, and to be absent on that account for two years, from date of embarkation, is confirmed.

Erratum.---In General Orders of the 7th instant, No. 34, under the head of leave of absence in the 47th Regiment, for "Lieutenant," read *Captain* Wainwright.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 24th July, 1826.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments:

4th Light Dragoons.

Lieutenant Charles P Ainslie, from the Half Pay, to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Lewis who exchanges, receiving the difference, 29th January 1826.

11th Light Dragoons.

Cornet Clement Johnson to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Davis promoted in the 38th Foot, 19th January, 1826.

Henry A. Reynolds, to be Cornet by purchase, vice Johnson, 19th January, 1826.

13th Light Dragoons.

Cornet John Gilbert Ogilvie to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Cunynghame promoted, 18th February, 1826. Cancels Cornet Ogilvie's promotion, vice Kelso deceased.

To be Cornets by Purchase.

Thomas Benson, Gentleman, vice Alexander promoted. 2d February, 1826.

Henry Elton, Gentleman, vice Ogilvie, 18th February, 1826.

16th Light Dragoons.

Lieutenant William Williams, from Half-Pay 1st Dragoons, to be Paymaster, vice Neyland deceased, 2d September, 1824.

Cornet George Schindler Brown, from the Cape Corps of Cavalry, to be Cornet by purchase vice Jillard promoted, 19th January, 1826.

1st Foot.

Lieutenant John Cross to be Captain by purchase, vice MacDougall who retires, 12th January, 1826.

6th Foot.

Major John Algeo, from the 67th Foot, to be Major, vice Taylor who exchanges, 23d August 1825.

13th Foot.

Lieutenant Despard Humphrys, from Half-Pay 99th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice John Kemple who exchanges, 10th January, 1826.

14th Foot.

Ensign Robert Daly to be Lieutenant vice Horner deceased, 26th January 1826.—Cancels Lieut. Daly's promotion vice Armstrong promoted in the 54th Foot.

John Barry Maxwell, Gentleman, to be Ensign, vice Daly, 26th January, 1826.—Cancels the appointment of Serjeant-Major Graham, vice Daly.

Hospital Assistant Hugh Lindsay Steuart to be Assistant Surgeon, vice George Evers who retires upon Half-Pay, 15th December, 1825.

20th Foot.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry Thomas, from the Half-pay, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice James Ogilvie who exchanges, receiving the difference, 12th January, 1826.

Ensign Richard Tasker Forlong to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Smith promoted in the 93d Foot, 5th January, 1826.

Alexander Boddam, Gentleman, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Forlong promoted, 5th January, 1826.

Frederick Horn, Gentleman, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Boddam appointed to the 18th Foot, 26th January, 1826.

Hospital Assistant John Forrest, M. D. to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Rutledge promoted in the 55th Foot, 9th February, 1826.

30th Foot.

Ensign Henry M. Dixon to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Cheape promoted, 19th January, 1826.

John Martin Thomas Boston, Gentleman, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Dixon promoted, 19th January, 1826.

31st Foot.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Gregory Baumgardt, from the Half-pay, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, paying the difference, vice Fearon appointed to the 64th Foot, 12th January, 1826.

Ensign Henry Evans to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Campbell promoted, 25th February 1826.

Thomas Pearson, Gentleman, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Evans, 25th January, 1826.

38th Foot.

Lieutenant George Mackey to be Captain, vice Hardman deceased, 1st August, 1825.—Cancels Lieutenant Mackay's promotion, vice Birch deceased, and Ensign Minchin's appointment from the 31st Foot, to the Lieutenancy in succession.

To be Captains by purchase.

Lieutenant John Francis Woodward, from the 71st Foot, vice Mathews who retires, 12th January, 1826.

Lieutenant Alfred Davis, from the 11th Light Dragoons, vice Magill who retires, 19th January, 1826.

To be Lieutenant.

Ensign Henry Francis Stokes, vice Mackay, 1st August, 1825.—Cancels the promotion of Ensign Stokes vice Law promoted.

To be Ensign.

Thomas Maclean, Gentleman, vice Stokes, 26th January, 1826.

41st Foot.

Ensign William Childers to be Lieutenant, vice Russel deceased, 18th May 1825.—This establishes Ensign Childer's promotion, vice Russell.

46th Foot.

Ensign George Varlo to be Lieutenant, vice Duke deceased, 1st September, 1825.—Cancels Ensign Zulche's promotion, vice Duke deceased.

Assistant Surgeon John MacGregor Malloch, M. D, from the 16th Light Dragoons, to be Surgeon, vice O'Flaherty deceased, 2d February, 1826.

47th Foot.

Lieutenant John Hill to be Captain, vice Parsons deceased, 17th July 1825.

Ensign James Rattray Scott to be Lieutenant, vice Hill, 17th July, 1825.

Thomas Wyatt, Gentleman, to be Ensign, vice Scott, 26th January, 1826.

48th Foot.

Hospital Assistant Alexander Esson to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Fenton deceased, 5th January, 1826.

54th Foot.

Lieutenant John Crofton, from the 3d Royal Veteran Battalion, to be Lieutenant, vice Fothergill appointed to the 64th Foot, 9th April, 1825.

Ensign John Beach Dodd to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Potts promoted, 31st December, 1825.—Cancels the promotion of Ensign Dodd, vice Fraser deceased.

Lieutenant John Stoddard, from the 31st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Lynam who exchanges, 19th January, 1826.

Frederick William Johnson, Gentleman, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Dodd promoted, 31st December, 1825.—Cancels Mr. Bayley's appointment, vice Dodd promoted.

Hospital Assistant John MacDonald to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Leich deceased, 12th January, 1826.

59th Foot.

Ensign Joseph Peacocke to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Chichester promoted, 24th November, 1825.—Cancels Ensign Peacock's promotion, vice Leslie removed to the 72d Regiment.

Lieutenant Roger Sweeny, from Half-Pay 62d Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice William McDonald Matthews who exchanges, 26th January, 1826.

Augustus Hartford, Gentleman, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Peacocke, 24th November, 1825.

67th Foot.

Major Sackville B. Taylor from the 6th Foot, to be Major, vice Algeo who exchanges, 23d August, 1825.

87th Foot.

Lieutenant and Adjutant James Bowes to be Captain, vice Mountgarrett deceassed, 23d August, 1825.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant James Sweeny, from the 3d Royal Veteran Battalion, vice Christian appointed to the 27th Foot, 8th April, 1825.

Ensign Eugenius De L'Etang, vice Bowes; 12th November, 1826.—Cancels Ensign De L'Etang's promotion, vice Masterson promoted, and Ensign Mc'Mahon's appointment from the 2d Foot, to the Ensigncy in succession.

Ensign Honorable Alfred Harley, from the 36th Foot, by purchase, vice Sarjeant who retires, 19th January, 1826.

87th Foot.

Lieutenant John Rowley Heyland, from the Half-pay, vice Henry Windham Desbarres who exchanges, 2d February, 1826.

To be Ensign.

Patrick Francis Blake, Gentleman, vice De L'Etang, 26th January, 1826.

To be Adjutant.

Lieutenant John Hassard, vice Bowes, 23d August, 1825.

89th Foot.

Lieutenant John McCausland, from the 3d Royal Veteran Battalion, to be Lieutenant, vice Harris appointed to the 24th April, 1825.

Lieutenant John Humphreys Palmer, from Half-pay 23d Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice S. G. Bagshaw who exchanges, 12th January, 1826.

Unattached.

Major Warner Westenra Higgins, from the 13th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant-Colonel of Infantry by purchase, vice Lieut.-Colonel Charles Stancer who retires, 25th February, 1826.

To be Captain of Infantry by purchase.

Lieutenant David Thurlow Cunynghame, from the 13th Light Infantry, 28th January, 1826.

Unattached.

Lieutenant Merryn Richardson, from the 4th Light Dragoons, 4th February, 1826.

Lieutenant Colin Alexander Campbell, from the 31st Foot, 25th February, 1826.

By Order of the Commander in Chief,
A. MACDONALD,
Adj. Genl. of His Majesty's Forces in India

Letters from Cheduba, of the 12th July, mention the continued unhealthiness of the Troops on that island, but their removal was daily expected.

Native papers.---Maharaja Runjit Sinh continued at Amrister, to the 19th June. On the 20th, he marched 12 cos, and pitched his tents near the bridge of Kunjeri, where he remained on the 21st. On the 15th, orders were sent to the Governor of Atek, to dispatch whatever military stores he might have to Khairabad, and to keep a good look out in the country in his vicinity. Letters from Peshawer stated, that Yhar Mahommed Khan was engaged in making the people acknowledge his authority. On the 19th, the Envoy of Jemal al Din, the Chief of Akhi Gerh reported, that his master had found it necessary to encamp in the Hill country, in consequence of its being stated, that in Pind Kamala, a place under the chief, some people belonging to the Chief of Sindh had been creating a disturbance. In reply he was informed, that the affairs of this part of the country should be settled as soon as the army returned from Peshawer.---Hurkarus arrived from Ludhiana, with advices from the Vakil Govind Jes, stating that he had introduced Motee Ram with his son and attendants to the Political Agent, who had given letters to the Chief Officers at Kernal. Dina Sinh reported, that two Englishmen had arrived at Lahore, and orders were given to ascertain their objects.

From Maharaja Sindhia we have advices to the 20th June: an affray had taken place between the followers of Appa Saheb, and a Rasaleh belonging to the Maharaja, in which several lives were lost---it was put an end to, by the interference of Hindu Rao, and the commander of the Rasaleh was given into the custody of Mr. Joakim, but on the 18th, Hindu Rao reported, that Appa Saheb had distributed ammunition to his troops, with an intention of marching to the Dekkin, and had given orders that his men were not to regard the question or commands of any one that should attempt to stop them. After some discussion, in which Appa Saheb made it a condition of his remaining, that one of his people, Batenker, should stay, it was acceded to, and a prospect of an allowance held out to his followers. On the 20th, news of the death of Gokul Parakh, at Mattra, arrived---orders were given to Hindu Rao to take care of the treasury accounts of the deceased.

Mir Khan.--- An Afghan, named Nanhi Khan, who was in the service of this Chief, having been long without pay, took an opportunity, whilst Mir Khan was in a Mosque at his devotions, to attempt his assassination. He fired at him, but the ball missed---the attendants of Mir Khan immediately fell upon the assassin, who was defended by some of his companions: he was however, killed in the affray, but not before twenty-two persons on both sides were slain.

Poona.--An attempt has been made at this place to assasinate Guman Rao, the brother of Sankat Rao: the sword of the assassin struck the edge of the palankin, and the man was seized and committed to prison.

[*Govt. Gaz. July* 31.

ARAB SHIPS, &c.—Our attention has been recently called to a subject of so much importance to the interests of the British Ship-owners of the port, that we fell it incumbent on us to endeavour to excite the notice of Government to it, with a view of having the evil complained of, remedied as far as that may be practicable. We have been informed then, and indeed the fact is partly within our own knowledge, that there are at this moment numbers of vessels in the river *bona fide* the property of Arabs not British subjects, which are not navigated even by British officers, yet under the British flag, and enjoying all its privileges; what is still worse too, partly manned by slaves. The injury which such an abuse inflicts on the *bona fide* British owners, and on the revenue of the country, is too obvious to need any particular illustration—it must be apparent to every one who reflects one moment on the subject, that British owners cannot compete with those Arab traders, manned and officered as they are; they sail at a fourth of the expence of our actually British vessels, and then when they arrive in the Gulph of Persia, or in any Arab ports or places, they hoist the Arab flag, and thus defraud the revenues of their own country by an expedient similar to that which they practice so successfully here. We are told that the number of these vessels is of late very rapidly on the increase, and it is surely worthy the attention of Government and our men of war in this country to enquire into their title to hoist the British flag. In future too, it would be well in the case of all applications for temporary registers, which as far as regards the navigation of India, we believe the local governments are still empowered to grant, to institute a very strict scrutiny into the ground of all applications for such documents. We understand that at this moment there is a vessel regularly trading to this port which we well know was originally built for the Imain of Muscat, obtained a register as the property of a British Mahommedan subject at Bombay, was sailing under English colours, and navigated for a time by British Officers and a crew of Indian Lascars, British subjects; but was afterwards turned over to the Arabs, employed in a slave voyage, and is still under the British flag, navigated and manned chiefly by Arabs, many of them Caffrees, and we believe slaves. This vessel, we have no manner of doubt, is still the proprerty of Imam of Muscat; indeed tho' legal proof of it might be difficult to obtain, the fact is well known. That such a system should be suffered to go on, we can only attribute to that very great difficulty of obtaining legal proof of these abuses, to which we have adverted; but we are nevertheless of opinion, that means be taken to verify the fact of such vessels might being the property of individuals no British subjects, not being navigated by British Officers, and partly manned with slaves; the second point is of course easy to be ascertained, the last we could at once point to a mode of discovering, but that our doing so would enable those concerned to defeat it. We trust we have said enough, however, to excite at attention of the local government to the subject, and the vigilance of our men of war, which will shortly be increased in number, and be enabled therefore to look sharply after these double dealers, who avail themselves of a flag they detest, in order to defraud the revenues of the country to which it belongs, and drive her own lawful subjects out of trade,---*Bengal Chronicle.*

[*India Gaz. July* 31.

It is with sentiments of unfeigned sorrow, that we announce the death of the Hon'ble Captain AMHERST. After suffering several relapses of the severe fever, with which he was attacked in the beginning of last week, he expired at half past nine yesterday morning, at Barrackpore. The premature close of a career of the most honorable promise would alone awaken general regret; but in Captain AMHERST, the Society of Calcutta have to lament an individual endeared to them by familiar and friendly intercourse, by unaffected cheerfulness, unassuming manners, and a disposition invariably obliging and kind. Few persons in his station would have inspired more sincere or more general esteem, and few could be more universally or truly mourned.

Captain AMHERST was aged 23 years and 11 months. He was to be interred this morning, in the burial ground at Barrackpore. The funeral was intended to be private, but a number of the chief functionaries, and principal members of the Society, left Town yesterday afternoon, to pay the last tribute of respect to the deceased.

The Governor General's departure has been, necessarily, delayed by this melancholy event, but he will leave Barrakpore, we are informed, on Friday morning.

[*Govt. Gaz. August* 3d.

SECOND *CALCUTTA LOTTERY.*

Third-Day's Drawing; Friday, July 28, 1826.

PRIZES.

No. 5705 Prize of 40,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 3111 Prize of 2,000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 575 813 4643 5148 Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each.
No. 2455 Prize of 250 Sicca Rupees.

Fourth-Day's Drawing; Tuesday, August 1, 1826.

No. 1590 Prize of 2,000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 2673 1242 5294 Prizes of 1,000 Sa. Rs. each.
No. 3253 Prize of 500 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 782 2065 2769 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

English News.

THE ARMY.

War Office, April 7, 1826.

4th Ditto—Cornet E F. Dayrell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Brooke, promoted, dated March 9, 1826.

11th Ditto—Captain J. Tomlinson, from the 13th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Wetherall, who exchanges, dated Oct. 17, 1825; Cornet W. Handley to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Stewart, promoted; and C. R Hyndman, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Handley, both dated April 8, 1826.

13th Ditto—Captain R. Brunton to be Major, by purchase, vice Higgins, promoted, dated March 2, 1826. Captain C. Wetherell, from the 11th Light Dragoons, vice Tomlinson, who exchanges, dated Oct. 17, 1825; and Lieut. J. H. Maitland, by purchase, vice Brunton, dated March 2, 1826. Cornet J. G. Evered, vice Lang, promoted in the 8th Foot, dated Feb. 17, 1826; and Cornet T. F. Hart, vice Brown, promoted, dated April 8, 1826; to be Lieutenants, by purchase. R. Gethin, Gent. vice Hart, dated April 8, 1826---to be Cornet, by purchase.

16th Ditto—Cornet E. Guest to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Armstrong, promoted; and B. N. Everard, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Guest, both dated April 8, 1816; and Assistant Surgeon J. Mout, M. D. from the 13th Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Malloch, promoted in the 46th Foot, dated March 13, 1826.

1st Regiment of Foot—Captain D. Denchar to be Major, by purchase, vice Graham, who retires, dated April 6, 1826. Lieut. J. Bland, without purchase, dated March 2, 1826; Lieut. J. V. Fletcher, by purchase, vice Denchar, dated April 6, 1826—to be Captains, and Ensign J. W. Butt, without purchase, dated March 2, 1826; Ensign and Adjutant J. Mullen to have the rank, dated March 3, 1826; Lieut. A. L. Macleod, from the half pay, vice S. Sargent, whose appointment has not taken place, dated March 9, 1826; Ensign A. H. Ormsby, vice Williamson, deceased, dated March 22, 1826; Ensign T. M. Byrne, vice Bichner, deceased, dated March 23, 1826; Lieutenant W. M'Pherson, from the 2d West India Regiment, vice Bland, dated March 24, 1826; Ensign A. Mackenzie, by purchase, vice Fletcher, dated April 6, 1826—to be Lieutenants. Ensign J. Ritchie, from the 1st Royal Veteran Battalion, dated April 7, 1826; Ensign F. Carr, from half pay 3d West India Regiment, vice Ormsby, dated March 22, 1826; W. D. Bedford, Gent. by purchase, vice Mackenzie, promoted, dated April 6, 1826; A. M. Wilmot, Gent. by purchase, vice Campbell, appointed to the 4th Foot, dated April 7, 1826; F. Hoskins, Gent. without purchase, vice Butt, dated April 8, 1826; R. Going, Gent. without purchase, vice Byrne, dated April 9, 1826—to be Ensigns.

6th Ditto—Lieut. T. Duke to be Captain, vice Cox, deceased, dated August 28, 1825; Ensign W. Warrington, from the 67th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Duke, dated August 28, 1825.

12th Ditto—Ensign J. Tedlie, from the half pay, to be Ensign, vice Russel, promoted in the 89th Foot, dated March 27, 1826.

14th Ditto—Ensign R. Budd, by purchase, vice White appointed to the 32d Foot, dated March 16, 1826; and Lieut. W. Moir, from half pay 37th Foot, vice Cain, appointed to the 3d Foot, dated March 27, 1826—to be Lieutenants.

20th Ditto—Ensign R. M'Dermott to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Moore, appointed to the 15th Foot; and F. H. Stephens, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice M'Dermott, both dated Feb. 23, 1826.

30th Ditto—T. R. Burrowes, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Wilson, deceased, dated August 16, 1825.

36th Ditto—Lieutenant B. W. Cocker to be Captain, by purchase, vice Gilbert, who retires; Ensign Hon. F. Petre to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Cocker; J. P. Tayler, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, all dated April 8, 1826; Lieut. G. H. Sheuley to be Adjutant, vice Roberts, who resigtns he Adjutancy only, dated March 9, 1826.

38th Ditto—Lieutenant J. H. Law, vice Birch, deceased, dated Sept. 9, 1825; Brevet Major W. K. Rains, from the 31st Foot, vice Woodward, who exchanges; dated April 8, 1826, to be Captains. Ensign W. H. Minchin, from the 31st Foot, vice Law, dated Sept. 9, 1825; Ensign J. Jackson Lowth, vice Torrens, deceased, dated Sept. 11, 1825, to be Lieutenant. T. Jenkins, Gent. vice Maclean, whose appointment has not taken place, dated March 2, 1823; A Whittle, Gent. vice Lowth, dated March 23, 1826—to be Ensigns.

41st Ditto—Captain J. Corfield, from the 77th Foot, to be Captain, vice Borrowes, dec. dated March 23, 1826. Second Lieutenant L. Hay, from the 60th Foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Versturme, promoted, dated April 8, 1826.

44th Ditto, Ensign E. C. Mathias, vice Gledstanes, deceased, dated August 16, 1824; E. H. Clarke, from the 4th Foot, by purchase, vice Langmead, promoted, dated March 4, 1826. J. D. Young, Gent. vice Mathias, to be Ensign, vice Mathias, dated August 16, 1825.

45th Ditto, Ensign J. Du Vernet to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Geddes, promoted, dated April 8, 1826. G. H. Clarke, Gent. vice Du Vernet, dated April 8, 1826; A. M. Tulloch, Gent. vice Lewis, promoted in the 89th Foot, dated 9th April, 1826, to be Ensigns.

47th Ditto—Lieutenant A. Campbell, from half pay 77th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice B. O. Bennet, who exchanges, dated March 30, 1826.

54th Ditto, Lieut. E. Wells, from the 2d Royal Veteran Battalion, vice Dalgety, appointed to the 70th Foot, Dated April 9, 1825; Ensign H. R. Clarke, vice Fenton, deceased, Dated Aug. 16, 1825; to be Lieutenants.——Bayley, Gent. vice Clark. Dated Aug. 16, 1825, to be Ensign.

59th Ditto—Lieut. J. H. Arnold, from the 2d Royal Veteran Battalion, vice Leslie, appointed to the 72d Foot, dated April 8, 1825; Ensign W. Fuller, by purchase, vice Amherst, promoted, dated April 8, 1826—to be Lieutenant. R. B. Yates, Gent. vice Fuller, to be Ensign by purchase, dated April 8, 1826.

67th Ditto—R. A. Gossett, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Washington, promoted to the 6th Foot, dated March 2, 1826; Quartermaster-Serjeant W. Mew to be Quartermaster, vice Johnstone, deceased, dated February 16, 1826.

87th ditto—Ensign P. Ramsay, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Harley, appointed to the 32d Foot, dated April 8, 1826.

89th ditto—Ensign R. Lewis, from the 45th Foot, by purchase, vice Macdonald, appointed to the 80th Foot, dated March 2, 1826; Ensign J. M. Russell, from the 12th Foot without purchase, vice Mackie, appointed to the 3d Foot, dated March 27, 1826, dated March 27, 1826.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MARCH 22.

Several Annual Bills received the Royal Assent by Commission.

Numerous Petitions were presented against Negro Slavery and against any alteration in the Banking System in Scotland.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

The LORD CHANCELLOR--My Lords, I rise to bring your Lordships' attention to a breach of privilege, without example before your Lordships, and such as cannot be tolerated by any Court of Justice. A letter has been written by a person to a professional gentleman engaged at your Lordships' Bar, in a cause before the House. The letter was written to Mr. Fonblanque, and professes to have been caused by observations made by that gentleman, professionally, on the testimony of a witness in that cause, which observations were, in my opinion, not made without being called for. My motion is for the attendance of the person who is supposed to be the author of that letter. If any remarks had been made by the gentleman to whom the letter was written, which were inconsistent with his duty as Counsel, I should then have felt it to be my duty to interfere, and put a stop to them; but no such thing occurred. The Counsel engaged has very properly felt it his duty to lay the letter before your Lordships, in order to show that individuals are not to be tolerated in such practices. The letter I shall now read:—

"SIR—In consequence of some remarks made by you upon the character of my father, I beg leave to state, that you are a liar and a scoundrel, and that you are the first person who has ever doubted my father's veracity.—I am, ect.

"JOHN LEE WHARTON."

No one can entertain the least doubt as to the meaning of these expressions. If Counsel are not protected in the observations which their professional duty obliges them to make, and if the House do not interfere to prevent it, no doubt such an occurrence as this will again take place. The result will be, that your Lordships will be deprived of the aid of Counsel at your Bar, and if they are not protected in their necessary observations, they cannot afford that assistance to suitors, which is so necessary to them.—I therefore move, that John Lee Wharton be ordered to attend your Lordships at four o'clock to-morrow.---Agreed to.

Several bills went through their respective stages, and the House adjourned.---*Galignani's Messenger, March* 28.

April 10.---The Marquis of LANSDOWN said, that he would then move their Lordships, to have the Bill, of which he had given notice before the recess, read a first time. It was to provide that all Banks issuing notes, should be liable to pay them at the places where they were issued. He would not then call their Lordships, attention to the particulars of the Bill; but as it was not at all long, it could be at once printed, and he would take the liberty of naming Friday for its second reading.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE asked whether the Bill was designed to extend to Scotland?

The Marquis of LANSDOWN said, that it was.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE then said, that he had a strong objection to its extension to Scotland. There was a Committee now sitting, and the Noble Marquis had, that very day, heard the evidence upon the subject. He, therefore, thought that it would be more becoming to await the determination of that Committee.

The Marquis LANSDOWN would have no objection to wait, if the result of the deliberations of that Committee, whether for the continuance of the present system, or its abrogation, could affect his own opinion upon this particular subject; but he did not think that could be the case.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE, said, that this was a subject, which should be submitted to the Committee. If the Noble Marquis's Bill were passed, it would cause the immediate destruction of 40 or 50 establishment in Scotland, and he pledged himself to bring forward evidence to that effect before the Committee.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN said, he saw no reason why there should be any delay with respect to England. He therefore thought it would be better that the Bill should be read a second time on Friday; and afterwards in the Committee, if there was a necessity for it, the part as to Scotland might be rejected. The Bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

Several private Bills passed through their respective stages, and the House adjourned.

THE CURRENCY.

Tuesday, April 11.---Petitions were presented from Scotland against any alteration in the currency; and petitions were also presented from two places in Ireland against any alteration of the small note system.—Petitions were presented against negro-slavery.

PREVENTIVE SERVICE.

The EARL of DARNLEY, in moving for the number of men employed in the preventive service and the expense of their maintenance, entered at some length into the evils of the system pursued in that service, by which a valuable officer had lately lost his life. (That individual, Lieut. Dyer, was challenged by one of the sentinels in the service, and before he could declare himself was shot.) He (Lord D.) thought measures should be taken to prevent a recurrence of such a catastrophe in the persons of others. He was of opinion that the service was altogether inefficient and useless, and should at a future time bring the matter more fully before their Lordships. ---Lord Melville explained that the death of Lieut. Dyer was caused by an individual overstepping his orders; and he was now awaiting trial. He defended the utility of the preventive service.

After some further conversation the motion was agreed to.

LIVERPOOL RAIL-ROAD.

Thursday, April 13.---The EARL of DERBY presented a petition against the Liverpool and Manchester Rail-road Bill, from the trustees of certain turnpike roads, and another, to the same effect, from W. Allarton, through whose

estate the proposed rail-road passes. These petitions were referred to the committee on the bill.

Friday, April 14---Lord DUDLEY and WARD, on presenting a petition from Antigua, expressed his opinion, that, if any alteration was made in relation of the slave and slave master, the latter was entitled to compensation for any loss he might sustain.

Lord LANSDOWN moved the second reading of the bill for making bank notes payable where issued. After some discussion the bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Friday se'nnight.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.---MARCH 21.

Petitions were presented against the Slave Trade, against the Corn Laws, and against any alteration in the Scotch Currency, against the General Taxation, and in favour of a Reform in Parliament.

Colonel JOHNSON recommended a Reform in Parliament as the only true remedy for the evils under which the country laboured. He wished to know, if Government had received any report from the Judges, on the persons lately convicted for forgery at the Lancaster Assizes.

Mr. Sec. PEEL was understood to say, that he had received no official communications on the subject.

Mr. GRENFELL said, that six persons had been capitally convicted for forgery at the Lancaster Assizes. So long as one pound notes continued to circulate, the crime of forgery would be found of constant recurrence.

Mr. WELLS concurred in the opinion, that the Bank of England ought to endeavour so to fabricate their notes as to render the imitation of them more difficult. There were very few forgeries of the Bank of Ireland notes, in consequence of the great difficulty of imitating their engraving.

Mr. IRVING said, that the Bank had appointed a Committee of Experiment (of which Sir W. Congreve had been a member), at an expense of nearly 80,000l. But the result was, that they found they could scarcely do any thing more advantageous than what they were doing.

Mr. H. DRUMMOND said, it was not fair to cast any blame on the Bank of England. They had done every thing in their power to prevent forgery, by rendering their notes more difficult of imitation.

A member, whose person was not known in the gallery, stated a case of forgery, in which a Bank Inspector himself was so far deceived as to mistake a forged note for a genuine one.

Mr. ELLICE expressed a hope that the Bank would issue no more one and two pound notes, as it was impossible to find an effectual check for the forged imitation of them. There had been enough of human blood shed already, in consequence of the laws on forgery. The House should put a stop to the further effusion of it.---(Hear)

An unimportant conversation followed on this subject, in which Mr. Peel, Sir M. Ridley, Mr. J. Smith, and other members participated, after which,

The LORD ADVOCATE rose to state, that many of the Royal Burghs in Scotland did not possess funds sufficient to support their local prisons in a proper condition. The buildings were small, had few rooms, no fire-places, no classification of prisoners, no separate departments for civil and criminal prisoners, no religious instruction; in fact none of the most necessary conveniences of ordinary life. The prisoners received no attendance, no attention. They were so situated, that they might actually die for want of necessary subsistence. There was a jail within 16 miles of Edinburgh the jailor of which was stone-blind, and which was superintended by the jailor's daughter. He concluded, by moving for a Committee of Inquiry into the prisons in Scotland.

Mr. HUME seconded the motion; and gave the Learned Lord great credit for instituting the inquiry.

Mr. Secretary PEEL, hoped that the Committee would consider the policy of uniting the local jurisdictions of several burghs: such an union would enable them to build a large jail for their common uses: a large jail would be better supplied, better managed, and more frequently visited, than small ones.

The motion was then passed, and the members appointed.

Sir J. NEWPORT rose, pursuant to notice, to move resolutions to render the First Fruit Fund in Ireland more effectual. He should state, as shortly as possible, the grounds of the resolutions he meant to move. The first fruits were a part of the revenues of the Roman Catholic Clergy of Ireland, confiscated to the Crown at the Reformation. They continued in the possession of the Crown down to the time of Queen Anne, who then granted them away for the specific purpose of building and repairing the churches. In England it was enacted, by a clause in the Act, which settled the disposition of the first fruits, that they should be paid after that time, at the same rate and proportion as they had been wont to be heretofore. Now there was no such clause as this in the Irish Act, which clearly showed it was intended that the rate should be altered if necessary. This was a very important part of the question, for as the valuation was made several hundred years back, what was at present paid as first fruits bore a very small proportion to the real value of the benefices. It was this old valuation that he wanted abolished, and which was set up to bar the claim the people had against the real value. Besides, a very large proportion, he believed a fourth-part, had never been valued at all. It appeared, from papers before the House, that in the 7 years previous to 1824, the Archbishops and bishops of Ireland contributed only 910l. as first fruits, whilst, during the same period, the English paid 5461l. exclusive of 8851l., which made altogether 14311. He mentioned this statement, that the House might see how small the proportion paid by the Irish First Fruit was.---Since he had last addressed the House, the Tithe Composition Act had begun to operate, and it had exposed the disparity in the real value, and the valuation under which the First Fruits were taken. In the diocese of Cloyne, there were ninety-five livings rated, and some not rated; but these ninety-five paid as first fruits 258l. 12s. Of these twenty-five had compounded for their tithes, and their composition amounted to 10,580l. Was not this sufficient to induce the House to alter the system? Had not the House been voting upwards of 5,000l., and 6,000l. for the very object for which these first fruits were appropriated? Was it just for them to vote away such sums as these, and let the proper fund remain unproductive of any benefit? If it had remained in the hands of the Crown, was there any doubt that it would have been re-valued? And because it happened that the Crown had appropriated this branch of revenue to a particular purpose, was it not to be subject to any alterations whatever, whether they might or might not be advantageous to the object for which they were appropriated? A curious comparison might be made between the English and Irish first fruits and tenths. The Primate of Ireland contributed 400l., whilst the Archbishop of Canterbury paid 2,580l. The Bishop of Clogher's first fruits amounted in reality to 10,000l., but they were valued at only 350l. In short, the entire sum paid by the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, amounted to 3,177l., whilst those of England paid 21,323*l*., without counting tithes to the amount of 8,850l. He hoped, that what he had said, was sufficient to induce the House to coincide with him in the propriety of the resolutions he was about to move. The first contained details of the circumstances under which these grants were made by Queen Anne. The last, which he begged to read to the House, was---that it appeared just and equitable, that this branch of his Majesty's revenue, appropriated by the Crown for building and repairing churches in Ireland, should be rendered more efficient than it at present was. He should follow this resolution up, by moving for a Committee to inquire into the best mode of effecting the desired objects, and to report their opinion thereupon to the House.

Mr. GOULBURN said, this was the fourth time he had been called upon, to reply to speeches very similar to that which the Right Hon. Baronet had that night uttered. The principle of the resolution was neither more nor less than that it was the duty of the Clergy of the Established Church of the country, to build new and repair the old churches out of their own revenues. That was a principle he should always oppose. The Right Hon. Baronet had conducted his attack with some degree of skill, but he hoped to be able to show the inaccuracy of his facts, and the incorrectness of his view of the law. Did the Right Hon. Baronet mean to say, that the first fruits taken by the Pope, were according to the real value of the benefices. If he means that, he had put into his resolution an assertion that could not be maintained. If the Right Hon. Baronet would look to the time when it was first levied, he would find that the demand of the Pope never extended to any thing like the full value of the benefice; and even when he asked for half, it was considered as a great grievance, and as such resisted. By the act of Henry VIII., which transferred them to the Crown, it was clearly to be understood, that the King became entitled to the composition for the first fruits, which was enjoyed by the Pope. The Right Honourable Baronet had alluded to the different proportions paid by the English and Irish first fruits, as if it were a novelty. It had, however, always been the case. In England tenths were paid, whilst twentieths were only required in Ireland; and this was because, from peculiar circumstances, the Irish Church was thought entitled to indulgence. The Right Honourable Baronet had compared some of the Sees of Ireland with some of those of England; but was he not aware that as great a disproportion existed between some of the English Bishoprics, as there could be between any of the Irish and English.---He never would consent that that which had continued unchanged since the reign of Henry VIII. should now be altered, and a sum levied on the Clergy of Ireland, as the Right Honourable Baronet recommended, which would cripple them, render them paupers, involve them in misery, and put it completely out of their power to support the dignity of their rank, and to administer to the poor that relief which to the utmost extent of their means they were in the constant habit of dispensing---(Hear, hear.) ---For these reasons he should give his unqualified opposition to the motion of the Right Hon. Baronet.

Mr. S. RICE supported the motion.

Mr. DAWSON should oppose the motion of the Right Honourable Baronet, convinced as he was that the proposition, if adopted, would be an act of gross injustice. It appeared to him that the arguments in favour of the Right Hon. Baronet's motion was chiefly founded on a misunderstanding of the statutes which bore upon the subject. It would be impossible to pass such a Resolution without shaking the foundation of the Church of Ireland; and notwithstanding all that had been said of that Church, he would assert, without fear of contradiction, that it was entitled to the love, the gratitude, and the veneration of the country. No body of men had ever appeared, who had conducted themselves with more dignity, with more purity, with more zeal, or with more Christian charity, than the Church of Ireland---(Hear.)—He should therefore give to the present motion his decided negative.

Mr. LOCKHART shortly opposed the motion.

Mr. HUME supported the motion, and denied the justness of the reasoning of Gentlemen opposite. He felt it scarcely necessary to say more in support of his Right Hon. Friend's motion, than to ask did any Sovereign of this country ever relinquish his own right to first fruits and twentieths, in order that there should be a fund created for building Churches, and keeping them in repair? Had that fund been so applied? If the answer to the latter question should be in the negative, then would he contend his Right Hon. Friend's motion could not be resisted. He trusted that those Right Hon. Gentlemen opposite who had so laudably introduced a system of freedom and liberality in other matters, would do so in this case also. The law would then take its course, and justice be done to the public.

Sir R. INGLIS opposed the motion.

Sir J. NEWPORT replied. His statement was correct beyond all doubt; and the only question which remained to be decided was, whether a revenue granted by the Crown for certain purposes, was to be applied to them? or, whether the people or the Clergy were to be called upon to make good the amount?

The House then divided, when there appeared,

For the original question	21
Against it	48
Majority	27

On our return to the gallery, we found Mr. HUME moving for papers relative to liberated Africans at Trinidad. He wished to move for a copy of the Minute issued by the King in Council, in 1820. The Hon. Member then moved for copies of minutes of evidence taken before the Committee on the subject of liberated slaves in Trinidad.

Mr. W. HORTON begged it to be understood, that there was no indisposition on the part of Government to furnish every necessary information on the subject. The evidence now sought was, however, mixed up with other evidence, and as a Commission was going out to investigate this very subject, he did not wish to produce it: but he pledged himself at the proper time to lay before the House the Report of the Commission.

After a few words from Mr. F. Buxton, Mr. Bernal, and Mr. William Smith, in favour of the motion, Mr. Hume consented to withdraw it.

Mr. HUME then moved for Returns of the Correspondence between Government and various of our Colonies relative to the Slave Trade, with specifications of the numbers liberated, and all other information calculated in throw light upon the progress making to the abolition of that hateful traffic.

Mr. W. HORTON assented to the motion.

Mr. W. SMITH was in favour of gradual but final abolition.

Mr. GORDON said, he had merely to observe, with respect to the statement of the Hon. Member, that it appeared from the Report of the Anti-Slavery Society, that the people were encouraged to effect the abolition of slavery, during the life of the late Member for Bramber (Mr. Wilberforce), the great advocate of that measure. Now, taking all circumstances into consideration, he could ask the House if that recommendation did not imply immediate abolition?—(Considerable laughter.)

Mr. BLAIR complained of the attempts which were daily made to excite the public to petition the Legislature for an immediate abolition of Slavery.

Mr. W. HORTON said, that a report on the subject of the liberated Africans, would be laid before the House in a few days.—The other returns would be furnished as soon as possible.

JURIES IN INDIA BILL.

April 7.—Mr. WYNNE moved the Order of the Day for receiving the Report on the Juries in India Bill.

Mr. HUME agreed with the principle of the Bill, but wished that a clause should be inserted, empowering the Judges in India to select a proportionate number of Europeans and Natives to serve as Jurors on the trial of offences committed by white subjects against the blacks.

Mr. WYNNE said, that a distinction had been drawn between British subjects and native Indians; the latter were not held, by the construction of the existing law, to be entitled to all the privileges of British subjects. It would not be politic to empower Mahomedans to serve as Jurors on the trial of a Christian. Complaints had certainly been made of the half-castes being excluded from Juries, and that complaint was worthy of consideration; but the admission of Mahomedan natives to the privilege of Jurors was impracticable under the present system of the Government of India.

After a few words from Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Wynne in explanation, Mr. Hume in reply, and Mr. Trant, the report was brought up and read; the amendments were agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

SALARY OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

April 10.—On the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, the Order of the Day for receiving [illegible] read. O[illegible] then receive[illegible]

Mr. HOBHO[illegible] the bringing up[illegible] help expressing his [illegible] Ministers should hav[illegible] sent for what appeared [illegible] pose a most uncalled fo[illegible] at the same time to make [illegible] attempt to increase the numb[illegible] pensioners, that he could reco[illegible] had the honour of a seat in that h[illegible] mer occasion the Right Hon. Gentl[illegible] (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) ha[illegible] how happy he should feel himself at an [illegible] nity to lessen the burdens of the people, ev[illegible] though by so doing he should curtail the pat[illegible] age of the Crown, and yet what did the Rig[illegible] Hon. Gentleman do? At a most improper and uncalled for moment, and as a matter of course, he proposed that an office held under the Crown should be split into two, which (even if not done for the purpose) was calculated to throw additional patronage into the hands of Ministers, thus asking of the House, in fact, that places, the duties of which had been efficiently discharged by a single person, for a series of years, should be now divided, without shewing that any increase of business in either had rendered such a division necessary, or even desirable. Such a proceeding was almost without parallel, and could only be compared with that which occurred in the Bishopric of Bristol, where, in the case of the last Bishop, that Right Rev. Prelate was (on account of the smallness of the revenue of his see) allowed to retain his Mastership of Trinity College, but no one ever thought of dividing any such office for the purpose of extending patronage. He (Mr. Hobhouse) felt that he had a right to complain of the difficulty in which the proposition of the Right Hon. Gentleman had placed him, and which gave to his resistance to the measure an appearance of opposition to increasing the salary of the Right Hon. the President of the Board of Trade. (Hear, hear, hear.) For he should be most happy, by his vote, to bear testimony to the great talents and the unwearied assiduity of that Right Hon. Gentleman, since his entrance into office—(Cheers)—but that was not the question at issue. The question was, whether, in remunerating Mr. Huskisson, the patronage of the Crown should be increased by acceding to a measure which would give to Ministers the power of introducing an additional placeman into the House of Commons On that account he felt that he had a right to complain of the difficulty in which the connection of the two measures placed not only his Majesty's Ministers, but even his Majesty's opposition. (A laugh.) He had heard no answer yet given to the assertion of his Right Hon. Friend below him, the Member for Knaresborough (Mr. Tierney), that while he had held the office of Treasurer of the Navy, he had been able to discharge the entire of its duty in one hour in the day. All that had been attempted by way of answer to his Right Hon. Friend was, that in addition to the business required to be transacted, a very considerable degree of responsibility was attached to the situation for which that officer of the Crown ought to have remuneration.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER begged the Hon. Member's pardon; he had not said any such thing.

Mr. HOBHOUSE was sorry to have misunderstood the Right Hon. Gentleman, but still he would contend that the question was, were we to have a Treasurer of the Navy, to whom we were to give 2,500*l*. a year for his responsibility? for there was no other pretext for paying that officer such a salary, he having little or no duty to perform. Then, with respect to the responsibility of the office it turned out that there was no responsibility at all. For when it was discovered that (in the cases of the two defaulters referred to in the debate on Friday night), the Right Hon. Gentleman (the Chancellor of the Exchequer), who, at that period, had held the situation of Treasurer of the Navy, had not been in fault, the call made upon him by Government to pay up the deficiencies occasioned by the frauds alluded to, was rescinded. That responsibility, so much relied on, was moreover quite unnecessary, because the department ought to be constituted so as to obviate the necessity for it; and so also as to render it impossible for persons holding situations in it to become defaulters. It was unfair of Ministers to have placed the House in its present situation, by compelling them to reject the measure for increasing the Right Hon. Gentleman's salary, because they would not assent to the addition to the patronage of the Crown---it was also unfair towards the Right Hon. Gentleman himself, rendering it necessary for him to come forwards and make a speech in defence of it. He (Mr. Hobhouse) begged, therefore, to be understood that he objected to the bringing up of the Report, merely to give Hon. Gentlemen an opportunity to record their opposition to a most unconstitutional measure.

Lord GLENORCHY rose to give his decided opposition to the bringing up of the Report. It appeared to him that Ministers had already quite sufficient influence in that House. He regretted that it was necessary, in resisting the attempt at innovation, to oppose the grant of an increased salary to the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite---but his sense of duty compelled him, with great reluctance, however, to second his Hon. Friend's motion for refusing to receive the Report.

Mr. CANNING said, on a question on which so much of personal feeling had been expressed on both sides of the House, and some difference of opinion between his Right Hon. Friend and the Hon, Member for Knaresborough, he felt very anxious before the House should come to a vote on the question, to state, in a few words, and as plainly as possible, the view he took of the question. In doing this, he thought he could give no better proof of fairness, than by assuring the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Hobhouse) that he should take no advantage whatever of the interpretation which might be put upon the mode in which the Hon. Gentleman chose to oppose the measure, for he was quite willing to believe, that in taking the debate in that way, the Hon. Gentleman did it in the best manner by which he could hope to effect his object, without exciting any degree of irritation. It could not be understood, after what had passed, that the Amendment implied the slightest blame or disparagement of the President of the Board of Trade, (Hear, hear,) The Hon. Member (Mr. Hobhouse) had asked why the present unfavour-

[redacted] propo- [redacted] session, in [redacted] Honourable [redacted] jesty's Opposi- [redacted] Government had [redacted] ention of proposing [redacted] gestion came from the [redacted] a former Session. It [redacted] ue that the suggestion was [redacted] the situation of the country [redacted] that in which it was placed at [redacted] t was the misfortune of Ministers, [redacted] r fault. (Hear, hear) Their mis- [redacted] s. that they had to execute at a less fa- [redacted] e moment, that which the Gentlemen op- [redacted] e had proposed at a more favourable one. [redacted] hat suggestion or proposition was, at the time, received with acclamation; but now the attempt to carry it into effect called forth bitter criticism and severe remark. If Ministers had this year shrunk from proposing any measure of this kind, on account of any difficulties that existed, he was convinced that the gentlemen opposite would have expressed their dissatisfaction. And he would tell the Hon. Gentleman farther, not only that Ministers were not responsible for proceeding at this moment, but that the suggestion had rea hed them in this way—that if the Government did not stir in this matter, some gentlemen on the other side of the House would take it up. (Hear.) Therefore, Ministers were no more responsible for the choice of time than they were for originating the measure. He declared, that although he should be very sorry to stand in the way of any advantage to be derived by his Right Hon. Friend from the intended arrangement, yet, if he were called upon to make his election between sacrificing the Treasurership of the Navy and granting a salary to the President of the Board of Trade, he would do his utmost to protect the former office. He would do it upon principle, and because he should fear to do any thing in the way of dilapidating and demolishing the ancient and dignified offices of the State. The choice of time was no more that of Government, than was the original suggestion of the measure itself. With a view to the general advantage of government—not of the present Government, but of any Government which may have the management of the affairs of the country—he would say, that the office of Treasurer of the Navy was one which, held, as it might be, by any one, either in or out of Parliament—by a Lord or a Commoner, ought not to be sacrificed, even to that of President of the Board of Trade, important as it had latterly become. Let us look a little into the history of these two offices, which had been represented as so inseparable, conjoined, and connected, that it would be almost a violation of the Constitution to think of separating them. Had the union between them been as eternal and as intimate as had been alleged? By no means. Had Mr. Burke, to whom reference had been made on this subject, proposed the abolition of the office of the Navy in his celebrated speech, in 1782, on economical reform? No. Previous to that period there was a Board of Trade, composed of different Lords and Commoners, and constituted in similar manner to the Board of Admiralty, with salaries amounting, he believed, in the whole to 6000l. or 8,000l. That Board was then abolished; but the office of President was kept up; and at the same time, and in the same Bill, new regulations were proposed for the future management of the offices of Treasurer of the Navy and Paymaster of the Forces. The Treasurer then enjoyed a large salary—not large in apparent amount, but large from various emoluments which belonged to it. But did Mr. Burke propose to abolish these two offices? No. He stated distinctly in his speech that his objection was confined to the circumstance of their deriving part of their emoluments from the money in their hands—that he had no intention of trenching on the regular pay of either—that they were offices which ought not to be touched, and that they were officers that had always been held by men of the highest rank and of the greatest talent. So far was that great man from the intention of bringing down the fair resources of Government, that he only wished to remove from the office of the Treasurer of the Navy a great mass of business which, he thought, would be better conducted by the Bank of England. Though he would have stripped it of that show of business, he proved it to be his own opinion that the office itself ought to form a part of the efficient means of Government; he respected it, too, because it was an ancient office, and had always been found useful in forming a Government, and because it was in his opinion a fit office "for men of the highest eminence and consideration in the House." At that time the Treasurer of the Navy enjoyed large emoluments, as he and the Paymaster of the Forces held in their hands large balances of the public money. Mr. Burke provided for the separate existence of the office, though he took away this source of advantage from it, by causing all sums in hand to be transferred to the Bank of England. From that period the office had been as often held separately as with another office.—Mr. Dundas held it with the Presidency of the Board of Control, which, in 1790, was made a salaried office, and the sum fixed upon was 2,000l. in contemplation, as it was then declared, of the four thousand pounds a-year which he held as Treasurer of the Navy. Mr. Ryder, now Lord Harrowby, succeeded to the Treasurership of the Navy in 1799, but not to the Presidency of the Board of Control. Mr. Bathurst succeeded to it, without any other office annexed, in 1801. In 1803 the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Tierney) succeeded Mr. Bathurst, without the annexation of any other office. He himself succeeded the Right Hon. Gentleman without the annexation of any other office or business. Mr. Sheridan succeeded him in 1806, and was succeeded by Mr. George Rose in 1807. The occupation of Mr. Rose was a singular exemplification, in both ways of viewing it, of the error of conceiving the Presidency of the Board of Trade and the Treasurership of the Navy to be inseparably united. Mr. Rose held the office from 1207 to 1812 in conjunction with a much more onerous office—the Vice Presidency of the Board of Trade. At the latter period he declined the onerous office of Vice-President, and continued to hold the office of Treasurer of the Navy till the day of his death. The declaration of Mr Burke would still be found good. He who held that office, must, as Government was at present constituted, be a man of "eminence and consideration in this House." His time and talents must be at the disposal of Government, to assist them in digesting into order that mass of desultory and incidental business, the nature of which it would be impossible officially to define, which yet must command their attention, and which must by some means be done, though all the regular departments were overborne by the pressure of ordinary business. This was not his opinion only, "*non meus hic sermo*," it was the opinion of one of their own committees. He was stating only what had been said by a committee of that House in 1817, at the time Mr. Rose held the office alone, exclusive of any other office, with a salary of 4,000l. In the Report of that Committee, dated the 23d of June in that year, he found the following observations:—"They esteem the salary paid to the Treasurer of the Navy as much too large, and recommend a reduction on any future appointment to that office, so as to place it on a level in respect of emolument with the Paymaster of the Forces, its present salary being the same as that which would have been lately received by the Paymaster of the Forces, if the office had been held by one individual. Your Committee, however, think it but fair to observe, that in the oldest Naval Estimates extant, viz. from 1684 to 1695, while the Salaries of the Lords of the Admiralty were, as at present, 1000l. per annum the salary of the Treasurer of the Navy was no less than 3 000l. per annum; and there is no doubt that besides his official duties, the Treasurer of the Navy has been frequently looked to as the person to whom important Parliamentary and political business connected with the naval Department, and the general concerns of Government, should be confided. Whether these latter considerations will induce the House to continue the salary of 4,000l., or reduce it to 3,000l., or any other sum, it is not for your Committee to inquire. They have not in any case considered themselves called upon to enter into political considerations of this nature, and have recommended the reduction hereinbefore proposed, on a more view of the duties of the office itself, and on a principle of assimilation to the Paymaster of the Forces." This, he repeated, was not his language, but that of the Finance Committee of 1817, from which it evidently appeared to be in the contemplation of that Committee, that there might exist, properly, certain offices, the holders of which might have time to spare from the particular concerns of their own departments, for the general business of the Government, and they alluded to one case—that of Parliamentary business, to which such persons had to attend. There were various Committees, especially, in which they might be called upon to preside His Right Hon. Friend near him was at present Chairman of a Committee, and could bear testimony to the laborious nature of the duty, and he might mention, in illustration of the same fact, his belief, that one cause of the death of a late Noble Lord was the fatigue, both bodily and mental, to which he was subjected in consequence of the appointment of the Finance Committee. The mode in which the Hon. Gentleman opposite had met the question at issue was candid, he would allow, but it was not to the point. He objected to the plan pursued by Government, but he came down with no distinct proposition on the subject He would now state those which had been brought forward, and reply to them separately and distinctly. One proposed that the two officers ought to be maintained in conjunction, and he stood alone; others that the office of Treasurer of the Navy ought to be kept up, and the salary diminished; while others objected to the proposals of Government on the ground that they created a new office, as if this had been the first time that the Office of Treasurer of the Navy had been held separately, and with a distinct salary. He must say, that in making these various proposals and objections, the Hon. Gentlemen opposite had been most kind, nay, profuse in their praise of the present Administration, and the measures which they had conceived it their duty to pursue; but on this arrangement, they had lavished every vituperative epithet which the English language could supply as at all applicable to it. But before Honourable Gentlemen came forward to arraign Government for endeavouring to extend the patronage of the Crown, they ought to ask themselves whether the general conduct of Government had been such as to warrant the accusation—whether any instance had occurred of the prevalence of such a disposition, and if they were of opinion that there had occurred examples of the kind, they ought to have pointed them out for reply—general invectives and accusations admitted of no reply; let distinct cases be stated, and he would pledge himself to answer them in so far as respected the present Government; but he would contend that there had been no such disposition on the part of Government; on the contrary, he was of opinion that it had erred on the other side, and been guilty of great laxity in not availing itself of the facilities which previous examples afforded, to strengthen its own hands, by bringing into the field various individuals, who had formerly, on almost all occasions, sat in the House. His Hon. Friend (Mr. Wallace) had been appointed Master of the Mint, with a diminished salary, as soon as that office became vacant, although he stood at the head of a Commission, which Government might have shown good reasons for continuing for any length of time. Did that look like a disposition to multiply offices, and to extend the influence of the Crown? He would venture to say, that there never had been any Government which had had so few officers in Parliament as that of which he had the honour to form a part. If the day were come that the addition of ten or twenty votes could enable Government to carry measures, which it otherwise could not carry, he would say that the Administration was at an end, and, ought to end—it could not, with such a trifling and accidental majority, possess the confidence of the country—and if it did not possess that confidence, it could neither regulate the affairs of the community beneficially nor satisfactorily. He remembered Mr Pitt, in the height of his glory, when he might, without any exaggeration, be said to have been equal, as a debater, to any ten of the present Administration, supported by the Master of the Rolls who, up to the time of Sir Thomas Plumer, had always held a seat in Parliament. There was also another officer, who, except under the present administration, had always sat in Parliament—the King's Advocate. He remembered a debate in 1804, on the subject of the war, which was then carrying on (and it was one of the hottest that he recollected, and one, too, in which the Government was very hard pressed), the brunt of which was borne by the officers who held these two situations; and did not the present Government stand in need of them? What period could be named in which there was so much legal talent on the Opposition benches? It would, therefore, have been a decided advantage to Government to have had both these officers in Parliament, to have aided them with their counsel and advice in matters with which it could not be supposed that they were particularly conversant—and yet neither the one nor the other were in House. There were also on the opposite benches many eminent Civilians, and many other Members of acknowledged talent and information, and, therefore, he would say that taking all these things into consideration, the present Government had been lax—it had not done its duty, either to itself, or to the country, in having so few of such officers in Parliament. The Judge Advocate also had always filled a seat in the House until the time of the present Administration, and he thought that he might say without any exaggeration, that his colleagues had not acted like men who wished to swell their majorities, and ensure a continuance in office, by the aid of a few stray votes. Another proposition which had been brought forward was that of diminishing the salary attached to the office of Treasurer of the Navy and rendering the officer who might be appointed to it ineligible to a seat in Parliament. He had if possible much stronger objections to this mode of disposing of the question than to any of the others. He was aware that there was nothing so likely to promote opposition in the House as any appearance of a wish to extend the influence of the Crown, and that nothing could tend more to prejudice the country against Government than any attempt of that kind. No topic was more fruitful of applause than a declaration against the influence of the crown. The orator was always sure of raising the cheers and alarming the sensibilities of some persons about him: but admitting the excess of that evil, and confessing for himself that in his opinion the influence of the crown needed not in this respect to be enlarged, he wished the House to look to the opposite extreme. What would be the effect of driving out of the House officers who were constitutionally eligible to sit there? He knew of no law by which the King was at present bound to select his Ministers from either or both Houses of Parliament. For any authority of that kind of which he had any knowledge, the King might send to any two private gentlemen, offering to make one of them his Secretary of State, and the other his Prime Minister. Governments ought, according to the notions of perfection held by some theorists, to be so conducted.-- Public business was managed in this very way in some countries. He never heard any gentleman say in that House that he thought such a mode of conducting Government a good one for the country. The presence of Government officers then became only a question of degree, which was not to be meet by any plan for counting heads, but by the general views, and the immediate character of the Government itself. Now let the House notice the converse of this proposition. Though there was no rule of law to require the Crown to choose its servants from Parliament, was there not good sense in the practice? Was it no check to favoritism? Was there no security for a purer and more just choice, when the men to be selected were compelled to go through the proofs of their capacity for public affairs before the eyes of the House and the country? Must they not prove some degree of worth in themselves before they could be allowed to enter office? Would not opposite practice have the effect of divesting public men gradually of their Parliamentary character? He contended that it would lower the standard of public utility by which the officers of Government were now tried. The eye of Parliament did that for the public service which no other means could effect. The office of Treasurer of the Navy had always been considered one of considerable influence and importance, and to suppose that it would be given away by Government for the sake of a single vote—far less that Government could ever have thought of encountering such a debate as the present, for the sake of it—was not to be believed. If the House should reject the proposition which Government had submitted to it, and proceed to reduce the salaries of such offices, the consequence would be, that there would be a constant scrambling for them by persons who had neither talent nor character to recommend them. When he recommended the disunion of the two offices, he did it from a conviction of the propriety of the measure, and he was sure that, in doing so, he was endeavouring to confer an essential service on those Honourable Gentlemen opposite, who might succeed him in office. That such an office should be held by a person whose capacity did not exceed that of a good banker's clerk (the plan recommended by the Hon. Member for Montrose) would be at once to degrade both the office and the candidate. The subject ought to be considered not so much as to its effect on the purity of Parliament, as on the efficiency of the officer, and the general advantage to be derived by the country. With respect to the salary, it had averaged from 4,000l. to 5,000l, and from 3,000l. to 4,000l.; and it was now proposed to reduce it to 2,000l. He was not aware on what particular ground, or for what particular reason, this precise reduction was recommended, or whether those who laid down the rule, as was not unfrequently the case in similar instances, had mistaken the rule for reason; but, for his own part, he could see no satisfactory reason why an office, which had hitherto been remunerated with a salary of 3,000l, should be reduced to the exact sum of 2,000l. He knew no reason why the sum should be 2,000l. 3,000l. or 4,000l. But when he had no reason to guide him, he was always glad to meet with a rule, according to a good old principle of law, which went to that effect. That rule he found in the report of the committee before referred to, where it was recommended that the salary of the Treasurer of the Navy, when held separate, should be the same as that of Paymaster of the Forces. Because he found this rule, and because any authority *in rebus dubiis* was valuable, and because the House could have no authority more satisfactory than the recommendation of their own Committee, he thought that 2,000l. a year and a house would be fit appointments for the Treasurer of the Navy, these being the appointments for the Paymaster of the Army. His Right Hon. Friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer, had, however, proposed to take away the house at present enjoyed by the Treasurer of the Navy, and he thought that Parliament would deem 500l. a year more a meet and proper equivalent for the house. He could not see why this proposition should not receive the support of the House, and he should now leave it to the House to determine whether they were not such as ought to induce them to agree to the proposal. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. TIERNEY.—"The question we have to discuss, is not whether the office of the Treasurer of the Navy should be abolished, as the Right Hon. Gentleman has argued it, and as any Member entering the House during his speech must have supposed it to be. Nobody on my side of the House has dreamed of any such proposition, or hinted at it in any shape. I am glad to see so many Members coming in at this moment. We shall, I trust, have a fair start now. (A laugh). The true and only question before us is, whether the salary of the President of the Board of Trade shall be increased 2,000l. more than he now receives; and I beg that we may not be talked out of it. Now, what, I ask, has that question to do with the influence of the Crown, or any of the other topics which the Right Honourable Gentleman has pressed into his service this evening? All that has been said is, that this measure will increase the power of the Crown by the creation of one office more than are actually existing. My Hon. Friend (Mr. Hobhous) calls us his Majesty's Opposition, and I think it is an excellent phrase. (Laughter) I ought to know something as to its correctness, for it has been my lot to be zealously opposed to his Majesty's Government—though latterly, since they have acted upon principles which seemed to me to entitle them to public approbation, I have to the utmost extent of my power supported them. My Honourable Friend could not have invented a better phrase to designate us than that which he had adopted, for, we are certainly, to all intents, a branch of his Majesty's Government—(Laughter.) Its proceedings for some time past have proved, that though the Gentlemen opposite are in office, we are in power. (Cheers) The measures are ours, but all the emoluments are theirs. (Cheers, and Laughter.) It appears, by the Right Hon. Gentleman's shewing, that this is our motion. (Hear, hear)—He contends that we have no right to oppose it, because it was we who originally suggested it. It is in my opinion immaterial from what quarter the suggestion proceeded. I believe an Hon. Friend of mine (Mr. Baring) did say that he considered the salary inefficient to the labour required by the duties of the office, and the great talents with which they were at this moment discharged. But this suggestion was thrown out last session, and no fault was found on our side of the House this Session, because no notice had been taken of the suggestion. But it seems to have lain heavily on the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Canning). He steps forward to relieve himself, and as he assures us, to gratify us (a laugh)! and he says 'I will accede to your wishes; I will take the salary you suggest for one office, and I will keep the other office with the salary just as it is.' (Cheers)—No wonder that we did not know our own child. Under his nursing, he had changed it for a lusty bantling, in the shape of a new Treasurer of the Navy (laughter); an office which I undertake to prove utterly useless, in a sense which I will hereafter explain. The Right Honourable Gentleman says that we are not sufficiently on the alert with regard to our own interests! and he has declared that Government is in no want of such supporters as it may gain from this measure. I differ from him widely. I think that Government do want support. I never saw a Session when they wanted it more. (Hear, hear) The Right Hon. Gentleman may not be aware of the full extent of his obligations to this side of the House; but I can assure him, that if, as he asserts, he would not consent to stay in office with a pitiful majority of twenty, he would, without our support, have been long ago driven from his present honours. If we take away our support, out he must go to-morrow. (A Laugh.) The Right Honourable Gentleman took credit to himself, Mr. Tierney proceeded, for not having the Government patronage increased in the case of the Master of the Rolls, who had no seat in this House. But what was the real state of the case as to that point. Why they placed the present Master of the Rolls in a situation, from which they could not now take his body; and for Sir T. Plumer, the late Master of the Rolls, he could have been no less to them, owing to the infirm state of health under which he laboured. The Right Hon. Gentleman said, that the opposition was very much made-up of lawyers, and that was true enough, for they not only bred lawyers -but they bred them for the other side of the House. (Hear, and laughter.) The strength of the Government was made up out of our Nursery—here we had but two civilians. At the other side, they had one civilian and a judge, who might be reckoned equal to ten. (Laughter.) One of the civilians had a seat at the Board of Control, not for his knowledge of the Affairs of India, and he should certainly have been in his place on the present occasion. Oh, but still the Honourable Gentleman said, that the opposition had too many lawyers. Why, for that matter, he scarcely knew how it was. The Government had their Attorney-General, their Solicitor-General; they had the Chief Justice of Chester, who was borrowed from the Opposition—(Hear, and laughter)—they had, besides, their Welsh Judges, and perhaps they would next have Mr. Kenrick. (Hear, hear, and great laughter.) Now, then, having so far disposed of these minor points, he begged to call the attention of the House to the real question before them. It was proposed to give an increase of salary to the President of the Board of Trade—and out of compliment to his abilities and character, and thinking that Ministers were strengthened by having him, he (Mr. Tierney) cordially voted for that increase. But the proposition was not confined to that, and, therefore, he felt it his duty to oppose it. It was said, that the proposition came from the Opposition side of the House. Granted: and then he said, let the increased salary be given; but let no new office be created. Many eminent persons filled the office of President of the Board of Trade, and that of Treasurer of the Navy at the same time, and that without making any complaint of the labour or the salary. The Right Honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer had himself filled that office, and now, since the accounts were more simplified, and the whole system of the trade of the country had been, he might say, re-organised, the business must be necessarily less than it was before. When the labour of the President was great indeed, the matter went on quietly, except that a suggestion was offered that his salary was not sufficient, and with that he (Mr. Tierney) entirely agreed.—(Hear, hear.) He did not contend that the Treasurer of the Navy should be the President of the Board of Trade: and again, he repeated, if the salary of the President be not enough, let it be augmented. Why not let the Master of the Mint be made President of the Board of Trade—but that was not now the question. If any man could lay his hand on his heart and say it would be an evil that the same person should hold these joint offices, then he would give up his own opinion upon the subject. Here, however, the Government wished to have one substantive office of 5,000l. a year, and by making a paltry reduction in the salary of the Treasurer of the Navy, they would have another office of 2,500l. a year; to give to whom, he neither knew nor cared; perhaps it might be given to some lawyer.—(Hear, and a laugh.)

Strangers were than ordered to withdraw, and a division took place.

For the motion.....	87
Against it.....	76
Majority.....	11

On our return to the gallery, we found

Mr. CANNING addressing the House. He admitted that the majority was not such as to induce his Majesty's Ministers to proceed in the course which they had intended. He regretted the smallness of the support, though, upon principles, he felt that in what the Government proposed, they were only discharging their

(Continued in the Additional Supplement.)

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY [illegible]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1826.

(Cantinued from the Supplement.)

duty. True, however, it was, that the expression of opinion was strong the other way; and under those circumstances, not yielding as to the principle, but grounding their conduct upon the expediency of the matter, the Government were content to annex the ancient office of Treasurer of the Navy to that of President of the Board of Trade. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. TIERNEY begged to assure his Majesty's Government, that their conduct had earned for them the approbation of his Majesty's opposition. (A laugh.)

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, in consequence of the course intimated by his Right Hon. Friend, it became his (the Chancellor of the Exchequer's) duty to carry that course into effect. He had rather do so, than leave it to any Gentleman at the other side of the House; and without feeling any sense of shame for the part he had taken, and without believing that his Majesty's Government were liable to those imputations which had been cast upon them, he would propose an amendment to the effect agreed upon by the House. The Right Hon. Gentleman then proposed the insertion of the sum of 2,000*l.* in place of that of 3,000*l.*

Sir M. W. RIDLEY, in seconding the amendment said, if Government had not agreed to the course they now adopted, he would have proposed an amendment, similar to that of the Right Hon. Gentleman. He took this opportunity of bearing testimony to the very valuable services of the President of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Alderman THOMSON said he would support the amended Resolution. The able services of the President of the Board of Trade required a fair remuneration.

Mr. HUME said, he hoped that he might be allowed to put in a word. (Hear, and a laugh.) He hoped his Majesty's Opposition would continue to do their duty as they had done to night, and he was quite sure that much of the public money might be saved.

The amended Resolution was then agreed to, and leave was given to bring in a Bill, to carry it into effect.

April 11.---The House having been occupied in ballotting for a Committee on the Huntingdon Election till Half past Four o'clock, the Gallery was not opened to strangers till that time.

BIRMINGHAM AND LIVERPOOL CANAL BILL.

Mr. LITTLETON presented a petition from an individual named Belcher, in favour of the Birmingham Canal.

Lord Clive moved for a further consideration of the Report on the Bill; but, after some discussion, it was agreed that it should be read a second time on Friday next.

Mr. DYSON then brought up the following reduced list for the Election Committee:- Hon. W. S. Lascelles, J. Plumer, Esq. Sir J. Beresford, J. Montgomery, Esq. J. Huise, Esq., J. Bent, Esq., W. Egerton Esq. Lord Elliot, H. Twiss, Esq., G. M. Grant, Esq., Sir Hugh Inglis, Esq., J. Cooper, Esq., J. Lindsay, Esq., Lord J. Russell, and J. L. Forster, Esq.

Lord STANLEY presented two petitions against Slavery from towns in Lancashire.

Mr. LITTLETON postponed to Friday next the second reading of the Potteries Regulation Bill.

Mr. LOWRY presented a petition from Birmingham, praying for some modification in the existing Corn Laws.—Laid on the table.

Mr. ASHURST presented a similar petition from Henley upon-Thames.

Mr. CUMMING presented a petition from Fortrose, praying that no alteration might be made in the circulation of Scotland.

Mr. J. SMITH gave notice, that he should, on Friday next, present a petition, concerning the education of Roman Catholics in Ireland.

Colonel BAGWELL presented a petition from the Roman Catholic inhabitants of Clangibbon, in Ireland, against Roman Catholic Slavery in that country.—Ordered to be printed.

The Hon. Gentleman also presented a petition from Kilkenny, against West Indian Slavery.

Similar petitions were presented from Glastonbury and Doncaster.

PRACTICE OF THE COURT OF CHANCERY.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL gave notice, that he should, on Thursday, the 4th May next, move for leave to bring in a Bill to carry into effect the recommendation of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Practice of the Court of Chancery

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN IRELAND.

Mr. S. RICE moved for leave to bring in a Bill, for bettering the Administration of Justice in Ireland, by facilitating the holding of Petty Sessions.

Sir H. PARNELL seconded the motion.

Mr. GOULBURN had no intention to oppose the Hon. Gentleman's motion, nor to impede any meesure whatever, having for its object to effect improvement in Ireland.—Leave was then given.

Mr Secretary PEEL gave notice, that he should, on Thursday next, move for leave to bring in a Bill, to provide for the better Registration of Deeds.

Mr. HUME postponed to Wednesday next his motion, which stood for this day, respecting the laws which interfere with the Trade and Manufacture of the United Kingdom.

Sir R. FERGUSON presented petitions from the Magistrates, Town Council, Burgesses, and other Inhabitants of the town and county of Inverary; of the Royal Burgh of Rothsay; and of the Royal Burgh of Campbeltown, against any alteration in the currency in Scotland.—These petitions were severally ordered to be printed.

On the motion of Mr. GOULBURN, the Irish Church Rates Bill was committed *pro forma*.

Mr. HERRIES brought up the Report, which was ordered to be further considered on Monday next (with the understanding that the debate on the Bill should be then taken). The Bill was also ordered to be printed.

ASSESSED TAXES COMPOSITION.

Mr. HERRIES brought up the Resolutions of the Committee upon the Assessed Taxes Composition Act. The Resolutions were agreed to, and a Bill, founded on them, ordered to be brought in accordingly.

Lord PALMERSTON obtained leave to bring in a Bill for regulating the payments and allowances to Innkeepers and others on whom soldiers are billetted.

The same Noble Lord presented an account of the number of Officers of the Army now on full pay, which was ordered to lie upon the table.

A Bill to prevent smuggling in Ireland was brought in, and read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

A Bill was brought in to prevent private distillation in Scotland, which was read a first and second time.

Mr. HERRIES brought in a Bill to prevent Attornies sustaining any injury in consequence of having omitted to take out their certificates in due time, and to indemnify them by allowing further time; and also a Bill to amend the Excise Laws in Scotland and Ireland, which were read a first time.

Thursday, April 13.—Many petitions were presented, from various parts of the country, praying for the abolition of negro slavery.—One petition was presented from Scotland, in favour of an alteration in the present system of currency in that country, and several were presented against it.

LIVERPOOL SILK TRADE PETITION.

Mr. HUSKISSON presented two petitions (one from the Mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, of the town of Liverpool, and the other from the trustees of the Liverpool docks) against the bill now pending in Parliament, for the regulation of the silk trade, complaining that Liverpool was excluded, under that bill, from importing silk goods, for a certain period, direct from the Continent, that privilege being confined to the port of London. He regretted to differ from his constituents on this point, and said that London alone had been selected because the value of the goods could be more easily ascertained in that port than in any other. He was sure that the tonnage which would be employed in that trade at Liverpool would be very trifling; and the loss which would be sustained during the continuance of the restriction must, therefore, be inconsiderable.—General Gascoyne said, that the provision which the petitioners very justly complained of, was at variance with the Right Honourable Gentleman's principles of free trade. This branch of trade, it appeared, was to be confined to London, because the value of silk goods could not be properly ascertained in Liverpool. Now he could not conceive why the value of silks imported could not be as well ascertained in the one place as in the other. He saw no reason why the merchants of Liverpool should, for two years, be deprived of a certain portion of trade. In his opinion, the petitioners had very good grounds of complaint.—The petitions were severally brought up, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

THE LICENSING SYSTEM.

Mr. HUME presented a petition from Dr. Edwards, a magistrate for Surrey, who state dthat he often witnessed, on licensing days, a system of jobbing, most disreputable to the magistracy; that in some streets twenty public-houses were allowed, while in others not one could be obtained, &c. Mr. H. said he could not see why a license was at all required for a public-house any more than for any other place where things were sold.

SPRING GUNS.

Mr. TENNYSON obtained leave to bring in a bill to prohibit the use of spring guns and man-traps.—[We hope this *gentleman*, or some other member of the House, will *move* for a bill to repeal the late act which renders it felony for a boy to steal an apple in a garden! The act was framed to save the wealthy market gardeners in the vicinity of London from the expense of walling, fencing in, or protecting their *crab-trees*, and is a disgrace to the statute book.]

Friday, April 14.—Mr. J. SMITH presented a petition from an aggregate meeting of Catholics, signed by several thousand persons. The petitioners stated, that the education of the poor in Ireland was neglected---that before the reformation the poor were educated at the expense of the Catholic Church. Since then a portion had been educated by Catholics, but many remained without education. They complained of societies in Ireland, professed to provide for education, but whose real object was to make proselytes, and that in these schools the children were forced to read books which the Catholics did not approve of.---Mr. M. Fitzgerald said that the Catholic Clergy had only to be met in a friendly manner to join in a liberal system of education. But a set of intolerant bigots had spread themselves over Ireland, who thought that they best proved their zeal for the Protestant religion by their abuse of the Catholic faith---Petition ordered to be printed.

It is now calculated that all the business of Parliament will be gone through by the 2d or 3d of June; that the prorogation will then take place; that a dissolution will immediately follow, but that there will be no meeting of the new Parliament before Christmas.

THE COURIER, APRIL 8.

INDIA HOUSE.

PROPOSED GRANT TO MR. BUCKINGHAM.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock, was held yesterday, agreeably to the following Requisition.—

TO THE HON. THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

"HONOURABLE SIRS—We, the undersigned Proprietors of East India Stock, duly qualified, request that you will be pleased to call an early Special General Court of Proprietors at which it is our intention to submit the following motion.—

"That the severe loss of property sustained by Mr. Buckingham, in consequence of the measures of the Bengal Government, subsequently to his departure from India, having involved him in pecuniary difficulties, which it could never have been within the contemplation of the Public Authorities to occasion, but against which no human foresight on his part could have provided; and these difficulties having been greatly augmented by the obstacles which prevented him from returning to Calcutta, for a short period, to wind up his affairs, the Proprietors of East India Stock, animated solely by a desire to relieve that Gentleman from the embarrasments in which he is now unfortunately plunged, earnestly recommend to their Hon. Directors, that there be granted to Mr. Buckingham from the funds of the Company, for the purpose of assisting him to surmount his present difficulties the sum of 5,000*l.* sterling, being not more then one eighth part of the estimated loss of actual property, occasioned by the proceedings adverted to; assuring the Hon. Directors, that they will meet with the cordial support of this Court, in helping to repair misfortunes, and alleviate suffering, no doubt, unwillingly witnessed, and unintentionally inflicted.—(Signed Douglas Kinnaird, Charles Forbes, J. Doyle, H. Stracey, Joseph Hume, Henry Gahagen, John Wilks, C. J. Doyle, and C. Maxfield)"

Major MARJORIBANKS, Chairman of the Directors, in the Chair.

The Secretary having read the requisition.

Mr. D. KINNAIRD said, that in rising to submit his motion, founded on the requisition now read, he should abstain from going into any discussion on the causes which had led to Mr. Buckingham's expulsion from India. The Court of Proprietors had already proved themselves not deficient in humanity; and it was to be hoped, that the same clemency, which had so liberally been extended in relief of other sufferers, would not be denied to Mr. Buckingham, who, however he might have erred, however indiscreet he might have been, was, notwithstanding, a man of unblemished honour, of pure mind, and of unshaken integrity. His unexampled sufferings would be the best passport to compassion, and he (Mr. K.) was satisfied that the result of the ballot, which he should take the liberty of moving for in the names of the nine Proprietors whose names were subscribed to the requisition, would prove favourable to the cherished hopes of this unfortunate Gentleman; and, in order to give him the benefit of a fair trial, it was to be hoped that a day would be appointed for the ballot, when the greatest number of Proprietors would be in town, and a more favourable opportunity could not occur than the approaching election for Directors, on Wednesday, next when a full attendance might be expected. Having put this motion, he was well content to entrust the cause of Mr. Buckingham and his misfortunes to the kind consideration of the Court of Proprietors.

The motion was then read, and

Mr. HUME rose to second its adoption. He trusted that little opposition would be given to an appeal of such a nature as the one before the Court. It was an appeal not only to the humanity, but to the justice, of the Proprietors. Every one knew, that he (Mr. Hume) was always slow to vote the public money, but in a case such as this, he confessed that he was inclined to abandon his ordinary habits of parsimony, and if he would not be just, he would at all events be merciful. The Hon. Gentleman concluded by seconding the motion.

Mr. POYNTER spoke at some length in condemnation of the manner in which Mr. Buckingham had conducted his paper in India. The Court of Proprietors was first attacked on the score of justice, but when it was found that ground would not do, then, like skilful mariners, they lowered their topsail of justice and hoisted the mizen of equity. It was said that the Company were bound in charity to do something in behalf of this innocent and injured individual; and the compound with these two ingredients was now to be forced down the throats of the Proprietors, but he for one would never swallow the dose. The Honourable Gentleman concluded, by quoting the judgment of the Council, in regard to Mr. Buckingham's case, and recommended the Court not to adopt the motion.

Mr. J. SMITH, M. P. had always considered that justice was eternal, and if the punishment had been too great, as was admitted, even by Mr. Buckingham's enemies, then mercy, which properly belonged to the British character, should step in to heal the wounds which justice had inflicted.

Sir JOHN SEWELL conceived, that the Government of India was perfectly justified in the removal of any one whose sentiments and opinion were pregnant with mischief to the State. The object of Mr. B. was to establish a popular paper in that country, and it seemed he was indifferent as to consequences, provided he carried his point.

Mr. GAHAGAN made an appeal to the justice, as well as to the humanity of the Court, in behalf of a man, who, he said, had already been punished far beyond his offence.

Sir CHARLES FORBES described the state of Mr. Buckingham as one of the most deplorable nature, and bespoke the sympathy of the Proprietors in his behalf. He trusted, that in coming to the ballot, all unkind feelings, and unjust prejudices, would be dismissed.

Ms. WEEDING opposed the motion. Mr. B. could have no legitimate claim on the liberality of a Company, whose best and dearest interests he was still in the habit of attacking, through the medium of a Monthly Journal, of which he was the Editor.

Dr, GILCHRIST supported the motion.

Mr. D. KINNAIRD replied, at some length.

The CHAIRMAN said, that he felt himself called upon to say candidly, that the Board of Directors could not swerve from the decision which they had previously formed on this subject; and even if they were disposed to acquiesce in it, the Board of Control would not agree with them. However, if a Ballot was called for, he had no objection to name an early day, though it would be impossible to have it on the same day of the election for Directors.

Mr. J. WILKS deprecated the idea of the Company yielding to the dictation of the Board of Control, or any other power. It was for the Court of Proprietors to deliberate on the question, and present the result to the Directors, for their approval.

Mr. ASTELL said, that if this claim were to be admitted, other supplicants would pour in on them, and the purse of the Company would be always kept open. He should oppose the motion by every means in his power.

A long conversation then took place between Col. Stanhope, Sir C. Forbes, Sir John Sewell, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Hume, Dr. Gilchrist, Sir George Robinson, and Mr. Kinnaird, on a point of etiquette, when "Question" was called.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed Friday, the 21st for the ballot, but this being strongly opposed on the ground that many of the Proprietors would have left town, it was changed to Tuesday, the 11th, the day before the Election for Directors.

The court adjourned at four o'clock.

Much expectation is excited in the Northern Sea Ports, that the plan for connecting Lake Lothing with the Sea and with the River to Norwich, will receive the sanction of Parliament. That part of the plan which proposes rendering the Lake a Harbour of refuge for Ships is particularly interesting to humanity. Lake Lothing is situated on the most easterly point of the kingdom, and contains 160 acres. When the annual number of wrecks between the Humber and Harwich is considered, no one can hesitate to advocate a design which proposes a place of refuge for the accommodation of 200 vessels. In the year 1819 not fewer than one hundred and twenty dead bodies were washed on shore, in a storm which continued more than two days, and during which the destruction of merchant vessels, colliers, fishing-boats, &c. with the property, and number of lives stated above, was truly deplorable. The Committee on the Bill in the Commons resumes its sittings on Monday next, the 10th inst.

"AUGSBURGH, MARCH 29.

"From a letter from the [illegible] dated 23d March, it seems cer[illegible] factory accounts are received fr[illegible] provinces respecting the army, l[illegible] humble the arrogance of the Turks [illegible] the Greeks is loudly expressed. Th[illegible] alarms the Statesmen, who fear a gene[illegible] gration in Europe, and the Mission of [illegible] of WELLINGTON, the recal of Count STROGO[illegible] who, all well as General LANGERON, has left Paris for St. Petersburgh, the precipitate return of Court LIEVEN excites a conjecture, that it has been judged advisable to form a kind of Committee in the capital to consult on those important affairs.

"It is generally affirmed, that a plot has been discovered at Warsaw, in consequence of which numerous arrests have taken place. It is said, also, that the plan was wholly unconnected with the conspiracy in Russia. The application made by the nobility of Esthonia, to be allowed, according to their ancient privileges, to try themselves, the conspirators born in that province, has been favourably received at St. Petersburgh. Nothing is said of those of the German provinces; it seems that the old Russian blood has rejected these strangers,

"The relics of former ages in Greece and Rome, fertile as they are in lofty associations, become comparatively uninteresting when considered with the more sacred and remote antiquities of Egypt, Arabia, Palestine, and Syria, where, to the present day, the localities may be traced, in an unaltered state, of many of the great events recorded in the Old Testament. Mr. Carne, of Queen's College, Cambridge, has recently explored these regions with much enthusiasm; and, in his *Letters from the East*, just published, has given an account of his personal adventures in the deserts and wildernesses, and of his researches into the hallowed places immortalized in holy writ, which will be read with deep interest; his visit, in particular, to the gloomy shores of the Dead Sea, is most powerfully detailed.

THE COURIER,—APRIL 10.

The King of France has ordered the magnificent collection of Egyptian Antiquities, at Leghorn, to be bought for the Royal Museum. The price at which the purchase has been made, is said to be 250,000 francs, or 10,000*l.* sterling. This collection consists of about 3,000 pieces, filling 117 chests, without including some great monuments of sculpture, such as some colossal sphinxes, a magnificent royal sarcophagus, and the *numerical wall* of the Palace of Karnac, entire. Among the rest of these precious treasures, there are nearly 80 manuscripts on papyrus, in Greek and Egyptian.

"FRANKFORT,-- APRIL 1.

"In the Narrative of the Journey of thelate Emperor ALEXANDER into the Crimea, just published at St. Petersburgh, we find the following passages:—

"On the eve of his departure for the Crimea, the Emperor, at about four o'clock in the afternoon, wrote to the Empress his mother. The horizon was, on a sudden, obscured by a cloud, and the Emperor ordered his valet to bring him lights. However, the weather cleared up, and the sun re-appeared in all his glory. The valet returned, and enquired if he was to bring the lights? 'Why do you ask?' said the Emperor; 'Because in our part of the country,' replied the valet, 'we have considered it a bad omen to write by candlelight during the day time.' 'What conclusion would they draw from it? Tell me the truth. You would, no doubt, say, that seeing a light here, those who passed would think that death was in the house?' 'Yes Sire.'—'Well, bring the lights.'

"On the first evening after his return to Taganrog, the EMPEROR recollected this conversation with his valet de chambre. When he saw him, ALEXANDER said, 'FEDOR, the lights which I ordered you to bring to my closet, are not forgotten. They announced my death, and they will burn for me.'

Yesterday at two o'clock a Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office, Downing-street, summonses for which were issued on Saturday. The Council was attended by the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Harrowby, the Earl of Westmorland, the Earl of Liverpool, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Peel, Mr. Canning, Earl Bathurst, Viscount Melville, Lord Bexley, the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Wynn, &c.—The Council sat in close deliberation till about five o'clock.

Much Parliamentary business remains to be done. Several important public, and many private Bills are in their course through the two Houses; and there is one very interesting and arduous subject yet untouched; we allude to the Report of the Chancery Commission, which will serve as the groundwork of four or five distinct Bills. These, we understand, will very shortly be brought forward by the Attorney-General, and will together embrace as effectual a reform of the practice and course of the Court of Chancery, as can be made practically useful. Still it may easily be believed, that measures of such consequence cannot pass through the two Houses without many and long discussions, which must necessarily tend to protract the present Session.

The act relating to Juries, which has recently been brought into operation, renders all lodgers liable to serve, who pay a rent of not less than 20*l.* a-year. This enactment has greatly encreased the number of effective jurors in the city of London, as it includes merchants and brokers who rent warehouses or counting houses, although they may reside, as many do, at the west end of the town, or at their counting houses.—This new regulation proved very unacceptable to the gentlemen about Change, who came to the Old Bailey Sessions on Thursday most unwillingly. The advantage, however, of thus bringing into the service of the public the time and abilities of intelligent and ready men of business has been already apparent.

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on 08 April, 2017

[illegible] morning
[illegible] of impor-
[illegible] cular, address-
[illegible] aries regulating
[illegible] ness of the King-
[illegible] g the Regency :—
[illegible] SBON, March 27.
[illegible] CIAL.
[illegible] F THE MINISTER OF
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[illegible] OS E VASCONCELLAS BARBOZA
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[illegible] ment of these Kingdoms, creat-
[illegible] l Decree of the 6th March this
[illegible] h her Serene Highness the Infanta
[illegible] BELLA MARIA is President, consider-
[illegible] cessity of regulating the forms for the
[illegible] of business, ordains as follows :

"That all laws, letters patent, sentences, and all documents whatever, which are usually dispatched in the name of the Sovereign, shall be headed as follows :—'Dom Pedro by the Grace of God, King of Portugal and the Algarves on this side, and beyond the sea in Africa, Lord of Guinea, and of the Conquest, Navigation, and Commerce, of Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia, and India, &c.

"That the Alvaras shall run thus,—'I, the King, make known.'

"The decrees shall be in the form hitherto used.

"That the *Avizos* and *Portarias* shall be issued as at present, i. e.—'The Government of these kingdoms created by the Royal Decree of 6th March, this year, of which the most Serene Senhora Infanta Donna Maria Isabella, President, &c.'

"The seals used for public documents to be as they were before the law of 16th December, 18[illegible] with the following inscription :—'Petrus IV. Dei Gratia Portugaliæ et Algarbiorum Rex.'

"Jose Joaquim de Almeida e Araujo Correa de Lacerda. March 20, 1826";

"This circular is addressed to all public offices."

THE COURIER.—April 12.

Mr. Stratford Canning was received with great distinction on his arrival at Constantinople. He had been visited by all the European Ministers residing at Pera.

The *Moniteur* mentions, that the French government had sent the *Amazon* and *Armada*, frigates, with the *Bernaise*, schooner, under the command of M. Arnous de Saalsayes, to Tripoli and Tunis, to demand satisfaction for several infractions, by those two Regencies, of the treaties by which they promised to respect the European flag, and to put an end to the piracies of their ships of war. Some details are given of the more specific objects of the negociation, which it appears was brought to a satisfactory conclusion, and the division arrived at Toulon on the 25th of March.

Yesterday, a ballot was taken at the East India House, on the question that 5,000*l.* be voted to Mr. Buckingham, as a compensation for the loss of property sustained by him in India. At six o'clock, the glasses were closed, and delivered to the Scrutineers, who reported the question to be decided in the negative.

False Representation.—A waiter, at a chop-house in Holborn, was, a few days ago, married to the daughter of a respectable retired tradesman, residing at Islington—a man of considerable wealth, in consequence of his having been falsely represented to the parents of his bride, that "he had an excellent situation in the *Victualling Office*."

The forthcoming work called "Vivian Grey, is reported to be one of a very extraordinary description. We know not exactly in what its singularity consits; but we hear that numerous individuals, at present figuring in fashionable society, are made to flourish with different degrees of honour in its pages.

Of Polish literature, dramatic literature in particular, little has hitherto been known in this country. The *desideratum* is likely to be supplied by a series of articles commenced in the April Number of *The Monthly Magazine* (New Series), under the head Horæ Polonicæ. We are much pleased to observe that this popular and long-established periodical, exhibits, under its new editorship, a range of Literary and Scientific talent which enables it to rank with the most favoured Magazines of the age. In the fourth number we have, besides the excellent article above-mentioned, a triumphant exposure of the theories of certain political economists, under the head, Absenteeism and the Edinburgh Review—An original poem of great merit, on the Battle of the Nile, written by Alfred S. Powell, while a shepherd's boy among the Mendip Hills—Supplementary Anecdotes of that distinguished scholar Dr. Parr—A ludicrous lecture on Verbicide, by a Man of the Law—Silks and Free Trade, another *expose* on the subject of political economy—A Characteristic Sketch of an Admiral on Shore, the first of a series of papers, entitled, Old Neighbours—A scientific and also very amusing, discussion on the questions whether a Whale be Fish, and whether Land Bears are of Water Origin?—Some remarkable Statements respecting the manufacture of Congreve Rockets on the Continent, and other mathers perfectly new on the subject.—The conclusion of an interesting paper on the Mines and Province of Minas Geraes in the Empire of Brazil, including a view of Mining Metals and Precious Stones—An Impromptu on the Sleeping Endymion of Guercino—The Song of the Curfew, with the signature of F. H., a sufficient testimony of its merit—Some smart lines, entitled An April Fool, and several other poetical effusions, with the usual Literary, Critical and Scientific Notices, &c. &c.

THE COURIER.—April 13.

The Parliamentary proceedings of last night were remarkable for the number of improvements in the administration of the law, which they comprehended. A Bill for the better administration of justice at the Petty Sessions in Ireland, was ordered to be brought in; a Bill for preventing the vexatious impounding of cattle in that country, was read a first time; a Bill for regulating Manor Courts in Ireland went through the Committee; and a Bill for amending the Civil Bill Process in Ireland, was ordered for the Committee this day.

But, far before all these in general interest was the notice given by the Attorney-General, of a Bill founded upon the Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the practice of the Court of Chancery. This notice stands for the 4th of May, and the measure will be, no doubt, most ably introduced by the Hon. and Learned Member, and supported by his coadjutor, the Solicitor-General. We regret, however, on public grounds that Mr. Courtenay, in consequence of his late promotion, will not be in the House at this discussion; for, as rumour gives to that Gentleman, the chief share in drawing up the Report, there must be many points on which his information would be peculiarly satisfactory, and which, as is abundantly manifest from the Report itself, he has the talent of placing in the most popular and intelligible light. Indeed, we never met with an essay on so dry and intricate a subject, which was brought so entirely within the comprehension of the unprofessional reader; for any gentleman of liberal education may easily gather from it a thorough insight not only into the general *practice* of the Court of Chancery, but into what is technically called the *course of the Court*.

Although in the Attorney-General's notice only one Bill is mentioned, we presume that four or five will be necessary to carry into effect all the suggestions of the Commissioners, together with such others as the House may think fit to adopt in the Committee. The suppression of various offices, the appointment of others, and the remuneration of the removed officers, will probably require separate statutes; but the principal Bill will, doubtless, embrace most of the regulations proposed as to the practice of the Court: and of these we cannot suggest a better or more intelligible test, than that which is contained in the report itself. "The object" says the Commissioners, "ought always to be, to provide that every party should be compelled to take that step in a suit, which the nature of the proceeding calls for, in as short a time as will enable him to be fully advised with respect to the particular act, and to perform what is required of him." It is clear that if we are to have Courts of Equity, we must not grant to the one party so much time, or to the other so little, as would work iniquity; for iniquity may as effectually be wrought by precipitation as by delay. Our declamatory Reformers have an easy task; they have only to look at each side of this dilemma separately. One day they may censure the Court for running a suitor by procrastination, and the next day for ruining his adversary by forcing him on to judgment, in an unprepared state. The necessity of steering warily between these opposite dangers, and of applying this caution to every stage of a cause renders the drawing up of an Act of Parliament, for such objects, a task of the utmost delicacy and difficulty. That task has happily fallen into most able hands, and will be discharged, we have no doubt, with equal credit to the authors of the Bill, and benefit to the suitors of the Court.

THE COURIER,—April 14.

BHURTPORE.

The following extract of a letter contains a detailed account of military operations against Bhurtpore, up to the latest period of our intelligence from that place :—

"BHURTPORE, Dec. 13.

"The day before yesterday Lord Combermere advanced on the place from the Multonee side, just about the time our cavalry brigade appeared on the west point of Bhurtpore. A corps of cavalry, partly Bhurtporeans, being seen a little way out, a few of the Lancers were sent after them, and killed and wounded several of them. This occasioned some firing, and drew the guns of the place on the line of cavalry, thus settling the question as to peace or war. One of the officers was slightly wounded by a spear. We lost one man, and I believe a few were wounded. The reconnoissance was seen extended to the north, and our troops came upon a party of the enemy endeavouring to cut the bund which confines a beautiful sheet of water to the north-west, from which they can fill their town ditch. At this time, and probably for a day before, they had opened a sluice, about five feet broad, through which the water was pouring in torrents. In this our men could do nothing, and our cavalry brigade came back to camp. It is to be regretted that Lord Combermere should apparently have been overruled, as his advance was with the means and intention of seizing the bund and stopping the water issuing; and, in fact, Lord Combermere had just at that time come to a height on the north-east of the place, about one mile and a half distant, and pushed forward a brigade of infantry and some cavalry into the jungle, to go on till they had seen the place, and then mounted to the right towards the bund. They advanced on till they saw and were discovered, and a heavy fire opening before their guns, they were withdrawn. After this, another party was pushed forward, which succeeded in stopping the sluice, and secured the bund. We have, in consequence, a very good post, on which the right and flank of the army rests.

"Yesterday one troop reconnoitred the north-east face angle of the fortress, whilst another was placed at the south-west angle, where Lord Lake's last breach was, and came round the whole of the south front, and half-way up the east face. In doing the latter, the troops suddenly broke out of another thick jungle, into a wide open space, exposed to about a dozen of their batteries, the nearest not 300 yards off, with a crowd of their cavalry under their walls. Those who were outside were driven in, but the fire soon became so brisk from their guns, that we thought it advisable to retreat, and leave off for the day, as they were so much on the alert.

"The same night orders arrived for the troops to join Lord Combermere's camp.

"The enemy, in general, do not seem to like leaving their walls, and have little enterprise. One party of Horse yesterday made a sort of a dash, which about twenty shots stopped; but as the fellows began to thicken and draw out from one of their numerous gates to the South of us, we retired, after having had our view of them. The walls of the town cannot be less than five miles round, and crowded, whenever we appear, with a great number of Horsemen. * The town-wall appears to rise about 20 feet, and is crowded with bastions of a large size, all supplied with artillery, but the parapets are weak. The point we shall probably attack is the Nort-east angle, and this will perhaps be decided to-morrow. Our train will be in to-morrow, when we shall commence preparing materials; but I do not expect we shall break ground before the 20th; I hope not, as if we do, we shall be brought up for want of stuff at a most important time; whereas, if we are not hurried, we shall have every thing nearly ready to carry us into the town. I think them likely to make a good defence, and suspect they have abundance of powder and shot, by the number they have thrown away upon us in the last three days; their powder is good and their practice tolerable, and to day they treated us with a novelty in the shape of grape and shell; the latter they must have collected from our magazines."

* We do not despair, after this, of seeing a corps o Horse-Marines.—B. Ed.

We have given from the *Etoile*, dated Tuesday, an article relative to the fall of Missolonghi. Unfortunately, all the accounts respecting the contests between the Greeks and Turks are so notoriously fabulous, that we never know how much to believe, and how much to discredit. Were this not the case, we should direct the attention of our readers to one part of the article referred to, as furnishing an instance of heroic self devotion, on the part of the besieged, worthy of the noblest actions which are recorded in the bright annals of ancient Greece. "From that day," says the account, "every individual *prepared himself for death*; and from the 19th to the 21st February, all the *Christians celebrated their obsequies*. The bishop Joseph administered the sacrament to them, and the service for the dead having been recited—Every one repaired to his post!"—And *at* his post, it is recorded, every one perished.

Hamburgh Papers to the 9th inst. have been received this morning. They contain some particulars relative to the funeral of the Emperor Alexander. A review was to take place at St. Petersburgh, at the anniverssary of the entrance of the Allies into Paris in honour of the Duke of Wellington.

"ST. PETERSBURG, March 25.

"We have passed through a work of the most profound and heartfelt grief. From the 18th, till to-day, the mortal remains of the late Emperor reposed in the splendid Casan Cathedral, which was founded by him. The thronging of thousands to the church was beyond all description, and though the strictest order was maintained, many persons have incurred very serious injustice in the dreadful pressure of the crowd. The manner in which the Cathedral is decorated for the mournful occasion is extremely magnificent, and worthy of the august deceased. The Imperial Family has attended the service for the dead twice a day, but then only persons of the two first clases have been admitted with tickets.

"To-day the body will be finally removed. Various regulations have been published for the maintenance of order and public security. The procession is to go from the Cathedral, through the Newsky Perspective, &c., and across the New Bridge to the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, in the fortress. Here the remains of the late Emperor will be deposited in the vault of the Imperial Family, next to those of his August Father, the Emperor Paul I. of glorious memory. The procession is again divided into thirteen sections, and the military are to line all the streets. On account of the confined state of the fortress, none but persons of the first two classes can be admitted to the funeral ceremonies in the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul.

"According to accounts from Taganrok the health of her Majesty the Empress Elizabeth, has become considerably worse.

"On the 31st, the Anniversary of the taking of Paris, there is to be a grand review of the whole garrison in the Field of Mars, in honour of the Duke of Wellington. Medals attached to the ribbon of the order of St. Alexander Newskey, are to be distributed on that day, to the still surviving soldiers who entered the French capital."

His Majesty's ship Aurora, Capt. John Maxwell, arrived at this port on Sunday, from Lisbon. She left the Tagus on the 25th ult., and brought to England the crews of the Lyra and Falcon, which vessels have been transferred from the port to be tenders to the Ocean Albion. The Aurora left the Portuguese in a state of tranquillity, the people having cheerfully submitted to the Regency. Don Pedro was considered as not likely to quit his Brazilian empire. Captain R. Aitchison is appointed to the Clio, re-commissioned at Portsmouth; Lieutenant Le Mesurier to the Britannia, *vice* Gosling, who is going to join a ship at Chatham; Lieut. De Montmorency, of Plymouth, to the Ordinary at this port, in the room of Lieutenant Knighton, whose period of service has expired.—*Plymouth Journal.*

Report states, that Vice-Admiral the Hon. Chas. Elphinstone Fleming will succeed Sir Lawrence Halsted, in the West India command.

LIVERPOOL COURIER.—April 19.

Windsor, April 16.—Yesterday afternoon his Majesty left his Royal lodge, attended by his gentlemen in waiting, and entered his phaeton, in which were his favourite ponies. His Majesty drove through the most retired rides, crossed the turnpike-road, and went to the Castle by the new entrance, without touching on the town of Windsor, which is a distance of between three and four miles from the Royal lodge. The inspection of the extensive works at the Castle occupied the attention of his Majesty a considerable time, after which the King returned to the Royal lodge to dinner. It was extremely gratifying to behold the King looking so well. This morning his Majesty attended Divine service, at his private chapel attached to the Royal lodge.

The French papers of Friday arrived last night. Notwithstanding the confidence with which the fall of Missolonghi has been stated, it now appears, that there are some reasons for doubting whether the calamity has really fallen on the Greek cause. The *Journal des Debats*, in an article from Ancona of the 3d of April, states, that it was on Poros, a place situated to the eastward of Anatolico, the attack was made, which led to the belief that Missolonghi had been captured. It is added, that 150 Greeks were entrenched in Poros, all of whom, with some priests, were put to death.

A letter has been received from Berlin, which states, that the Russian *ultimatum* on the long-disputed question relative to the northern provinces of Turkey, has been sent to Constantinople. The Emperor Nicholas is said to have communicated copies of the *ultimatum* to the Duke of Wellington, and to all the foreign envoys at the Court of St. Petersburgh. If within a fixed period the terms of the treaty are not fulfiled by the appointment of hospodars, &c., it is said to be the declared intention of Nicholas to march a division of his army to the frontiers of Turkey, and in the event of a further delay in the face of this hostile demonstration, he will cause possession to be taken of Walachia and Moldavia, and place the Government of them on the footing prescribed by the treaty with the Turks.—*Times.*

A gentleman has just landed at Dover from Calais, who left Contantinople on the 23d ult. He states that Missolonghi *was not then taken*, but it was expected to fall daily. The scenes of human butchery between the Turks and Greeks, he describes as shocking in the extreme. In one of the Greek islands which was conquered by the Turks, the whole of the inhabitants, 3,000 souls, were put to death. After which the Greeks retook it, and finding there about 6,000 Turks massacred them without quarter. The bodies were left in heaps above ground, but did not become offensive on account of their being literally parched by the intense heat of the sun.—*Cinque Ports Herald, April* 15.

Trieste, April 1.—Letters from Zante to the 23d of March have been received, according to which, Ibrahim Pacha, after the surrender of Anatolico on the 19th of March, had made another attempt to take Missolonghi by storm, which was, however repulsed with the same bravery as all the preceding attacks.

Trieste, March 31.—Accounts from Corfu of March 21, say, that Ibrahim Pacha had taken Anatolico, but that the Greeks who defend Missolonghi with admirable bravery, had been encouraged to further resistance by the promised arrival of Goura and Fabvier on the land side, and rejected all the proposals of Ibrahim. An English captain who left the neighbourhood of Missolonghi on the 18th of March, related in Corfu, that the bells had sounded the whole day at Missolonghi to assemble the women and children to prayers. It seemed to be believed at Corfu, that the Lord High Commissioner desired seriously to save Missolonghi.

The following is given as a correct statement of the combined Turkish and Egyptian forces before Missolonghi :

Mamelukes	1,200
Disciplined troops of Ibrahim, including the Artillery commanded and directed by French Engineers	8,600
Light troops of Ibraham, Egyptians, Candiots, and others	2,400
Albanians in the pay of Ditto	2,200
Cossacks of the Capitan Pacha	500
Officers of Health, Commissariat, &c.	350
Troops remaining of the army of Redschid Pacha	10,000
Total	25,250

Against this force, supported by a naval armament of nearly one hundred vessels manned by at least 6,000 seamen and marines, the Greeks had nothing to oppose but a garrison of 1,800 brave men, and the co-operation of their fleet, itself but ill provided, and already exhausted by repeated efforts.

The steam-packet Enterprise, the first which has undertaken the voyage to India, arrived in Saugor Roads, Bengal, on the 8th of December, after a passage of 47 days from the Cape, having expended all her coals. The whole voyage, therefore, has not been performed with greater expedition that is occasionally done with sailing vessels.——It appears by the *Sydney Gazette*, that Hobart Town is in a state of great difficulty from the scarcity of provisions. Neither English nor Cape barley was to be had for money; butter 4s. per pound, and eggs 4s. per dozen.——The Enterprise, steam vessel, had been purchased by the Government for £40,000, and was to proceed shortly to Rangoon.——The celebrated Cacique of Poyais, Sir G. M'Gregor, was tried last week in Paris, with several Englishmen and a Frenchman, after a confinement of several months, on a charge of having obtained considerable loans under false pretences. He made out his title to the country of Poyais, however, to the satisfaction of the French court, who acquitted him and all the English, finding only the Frenchman guilty, and sentencing him to two years' imprisonment.——An application for a divorce *a mensâ et thoro*, heard before the civil tribunal at Tours, a few days ago, presented the following singular circumstances: M. Lecointre, who entertained not the slightest suspicion of Madame L.'s fidelity, was awakened one night by a very animated voice, which, after shaking his ears, he recognised to be that of his wife, who, it appears, was talking in her sleep, and relating, with great piquancy of detail, the history of her amours and tender peccadillos. The husband, thus somnambulatically warned, sought for more substantive proofs, and as it appears by his grounding his application for a divorce on the adultery of his wife, found sufficient to satisfy himself, at least, Madame Lecointre denied being a somnambulist, and insisted that her husband must have dreamed, if he had not imagined what he pretended to have heard. The court granted the divorce.——By official documents recently published, it appears, that the revenues of the clergy of Spain exceed the prodigious sum of fourteen millions, being more than double the amount of the total expenditure of Spain, which does not exceed seven millions!——Among other literary curiosities destroyed by fire in the Basilican library, at Constantinople, was a manuscript of the Iliad and Odyssey, written in letters of gold, upon a serpent's gut, 120 feet in length.——A library has been established in Philadelphia for *coloured people*, for the use of which they pay one cent per week.——Another fresco painting has been discovered at Pompii, which represents an eruption of Vesuvius, with Cape Misenum and Naples in the back ground; and it would seem, from this picture, if the accuracy of the painter is to be relied upon, that the mountain was, in ancient times, much higher than it is at present.——The French appear to be paying great attention to the cultivation of their manufactures. The glass manufacturers having petitioned the Government to take off the duty on the sulphat of soda, on the ground that it prevented them from entering into a fair competition with foreign manufacturers; their petition was referred to a committee of the Academy, who have lately made a report, strongly recommending the remission of the duty.

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